FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ALADI Holds Evaluation Meeting in Montevideo A 1
Bolivians, Uruguayans To Sign URUPABOL Accord A 1
Briefs: ARLABANK Increases Capital A 1

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Disagreements To Be Discussed With U.S. B 1
Nuclear Policy Will Not Change B 1
Crises Continue With Chile on Arrests, Beagle B 2
Chilean Tourists Return Home B 2
Chileans Granted Exit Permits B 2
No Exchange of Prisoners B 2
Text of Rejection Note B 3
Communique on Pope's Note B 4
Foreign Minister Meets Saudi Arabian Prince [CONVICCION 5 May] B 4

BOLIVIA

Army Chief of Staff on Oilfield Incident C 1
Prado Salmon Might Be Promoted C 1
Prado's Replacement Appointed C 1
Communique Issued on Progress of U.S. Negotiations [PRESENCIA 5 May] C 1
Santa Cruz Troops Break Up Paramilitary Groups C 2
Defense Minister Calls for National Unity C 2
Relations With CEMA Countries To Be Reactivated C 3
Military Attache Salomon Denies Drug Charges C 3
Peasant Leader Andrade Turns Up in Belgian Embassy C 3
Iraqi Government Delegation Gives Press Conference C 4
Briefs: Diesel Fuel From Brazil C 4

BRAZIL

Talks on Foreign 'Fast Breeder' Assistance Underway D 1
Reports of Additional Attacks on Newspapers D 1
Newspaper Offices Firebombed [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 May] D 1
Rio Newspaper Stands Attacked D 1
Saraiva Favors Signing of LOS Accord Despite U.S. D 1
Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Visits D 2
Remarks on El Salvador, Guyana D 2
Comments on Guyanese Relations D 2
Joint Communique Issued [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 May] D 3
Briefs: New Ambassadors Appointed; Angolan National Radio Delegation D 3

CHILE

Pope Calls for Chilean-Argentine Harmony E 1
Foreign Ministry on Note E 1
Chile May Comply on Proposals E 1
Pinochet Promises Answer E 2
Government To Suspend Cooperation With IHRC E 2
MIR Guerrilla Cell Broken Up in Concepcion E 2
Briefs: Appointment of Ambassador Approved; Relations With Kiribati E 2

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Says Amnesty Not Working F 1
Relatives Say M-19 Leader Bateman in Cuba F 1
Bateman Charges Coup Planned F 1
Foreign Minister To Attend Group of 77 Meeting F 2
Colombia, Equatorial Guinea Establish Relations F 2
Briefs: Ambassador's Resignation; Ambassador to Dominica F 2

MEXICO

Navy Will Prevent Sea Violations by 'Pirates' M 1
Defense Secretary Announces Warplane Purchases M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Nicaragua, Costa Rica Seek Regional Trade Meeting P 1

COSTA RICA

Emilio Garnier Appointed New Finance Minister P 1
Forgery Uncovered in Illegal Flow of Cubans P 2

EL SALVADOR

Father Bourgeois Seeks U.S. Embassy Protection P 2
Letter to Media P 2
PDC Pledges To Support Junta, Seek Peace P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 29 Apr]
Radio Venceremos To Launch Propaganda Campaign P 4

GUATEMALA

U.S. Legislators' Quick Tour 'Regrettable Meddling' P 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 30 Apr]
U.S. Executive Released After $250,000 Ransom Paid P 5

HONDURAS

Sandinist Army Attack on El Tablazo Reported P 5
Honduran Armed Forces Reject Nicaraguan Charges P 6

NICARAGUA

Government Continues To Charge Honduran Aggression P 6
Defense Ministry Report P 6
Deputy Minister's Charges P 7
Government 'White Paper' P 8
D'Escoto Statement P 8
Arce Discusses Talks With Opposition, Honduras P 9
Opposition Leaders Discuss Dialogue With FSLN P 10
PSC's Jose Davila P 11
LA PRENSA Replies to Carlos Nunez 'Diatribe' [30 Apr] P 13
Columnist on Pros, Cons of Dignity Letter P 14
[LA PRENSA 29 Apr]
Foreign Ministry Announces Delegation to Mexico P 15
Junta Member Denies Training of ETA Guerrillas P 16
Government Says Soviet Wheat to Arrive 18 May P 16
U.S. Said Against Plans To Import Cuban Cattle P 16
Bayardo Arce's Comments P 17
FAGANIC Objection P 18
Government Offers Incentives to Cottongrowers P 18
UNAG Official Sees Need To Expand Agrarian Reform P 18

CUBA

Cuban, Soviet Representatives Address UN Body Q 1
Puerto Rico's Mari Bras Arrives in Havana Q 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for New Delhi Visit Q 1
Briefs: Housing Construction in Angola Q 1

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Experts Note Need for Cooperation S 1

BAHAMAS

Government Negotiating Oil Deal With Mexico S 2

DOMINICA

Prime Minister Charles Warns Nation About Plots S 3

GRENADA

Bishop Blames United States for Unrest in Region S 3
Bishop Appeals for Socialist Support S 4

JAMAICA

Shearer Terms Relations With Haiti 'Cordial' S 4

GUYANA

Press Reports Claim Venezuelan Border Incursion T 1
Venezuelan Claim of Shooting Incidents Denied T 1
Burnham Accuses Venezuela of 'Economic Aggression' T 2
Burnham Opens Conference on South Africa T 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Naarendorp Comments on Regional Foreign Relations V 1
Military Regime To Continue on 'Path to Socialism' V 2
No Nationalizations Planned V 2
Military Government Dismisses Four More Ministers V 3

ALADI HOLDS EVALUATION MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO

PY042004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0425 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Montevideo, 2 May (TELAM)--The chief of the Argentine delegation to Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) has been elected by acclamation president of the first special session of evaluation and convergence of the country members.

Representatives of Paraguay and Venezuela were elected vice presidents. A temporary agenda including a work schedule up to 16 May was approved on the first day of the meeting.

The meeting will serve to study the partial range agreement in the negotiations of the country members, to approve tariff privileges and the list of products for the market expansion of Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, considered the less-developed countries.

ALADI President Ambassador Julio C. Schupp of Paraguay told TELAM that the meeting will serve to study--in view of the mechanisms prevailing in ALADI--how the needs for each country during the next 20 years have been affected.

He added that the meeting will also help to see the practical method of putting into operation the opening market mechanisms for less-developed countries, a very important step because it will give active participation to less developed countries in this stage of the process of integration.

ALADI consists of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

BOLIVIANS, URUGUAYANS TO SIGN URUPABOL ACCORD

PY221836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Apr (AFP)--Sources close to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry stated today that the foreign ministers or the ministers of economy and finance from Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, and not the presidents, will sign the URUPABOL [Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia] cooperation agreement on 15 May in Asuncion.

BRIEFS

ARLABANK INCREASES CAPITAL--Lima, 1 May (AFP)--The Arab-Latin American Bank (ARLABANK) decided to increase its capital from $100 million to $200 million during a meeting of share-holders in Lima. In 3 years of activities the ARLABANK has increased its capital assets from $784 million to $1.524 million; its net profits from $5.5 million during 1979 to $11.2 million during 1980; and its loans, which are channeled to Latin America especially, from $500 million to $3 billion during the same period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1043 GMT 1 May 81 PY]

NUCLEAR DISAGREEMENTS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

PY061741 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Argentine and U.S. experts will begin a round of negotiations today with the purpose of harmonizing the differing ideas of the two governments regarding the development of nuclear energy on the continent. The negotiations could continue next month in Washington.

This round of negotiations will conclude on Friday. James Malone, the assistant secretary for science and technology of the U.S. State Department, is heading the U.S. delegation, which is expected after noon today.

Officials of the Foreign Ministry and the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), headed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, will represent Argentina in the negotiations.

According to the agenda, Malone, who is considered to the "right-hand man" of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in matters pertaining to international relations in the nuclear sector, will meet this afternoon with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, although this meeting does not figure on the minister's agenda.

The visitor will meet tomorrow with Castro, whom he already knows because they have met during the meetings of the governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

During his stay in Argentina, which concludes on Friday, Malone also plans to visit the CNEA's research center in Ezeiza, and he will possibly visit Embalse, Cordoba, where a nuclear plant is being built.

Nuclear Policy Will Not Change

PY061746 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today denied the possibility that Argentina may change its policy regarding nuclear safeguards in order to improve cooperation terms with the United States in the nuclear field.

He also pointed out the importance which the heavy water plant to be built in Arroyitos, Neuquen Province will have once it becomes operational since it "will give us great independence in taking decisions" in the nuclear field.

Castro Madero made this statement during a telephone interview during the "Magdalena and the News" program broadcast over Radio Continental regarding the visit to Argentina started today by James Malone, assistant secretary for science and technology of the U.S. State Department. The visit will end Friday.

On this occasion, and when he was questioned on a media report stating the possibility of Argentina signing a bilateral agreement with the United States regarding the nuclear field, Castro Madero answered: "I believe not...Argentina upholds a well-defined policy regarding nuclear safeguards and I do not believe that cooperation with the United States is all that important for Argentina to change that policy."

CRISES CONTINUE WITH CHILE ON ARRESTS, BEAGLE

Chilean Tourists Return Home

PY061258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 5 May (TELAM)--Chilean tourists are returning to their country under absolutely normal conditions. At the same time, a reliable spokesman indicated tonight that this measure will be maintained for Chilean tourists.

Moreover, today there was marked reduction in the number of Chilean tourists, in comparison to yesterday, who left by road. Approximately 50 persons boarded the buses of the several international passenger services.

Chileans Granted Exit Permits

PY061418 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0843 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Neuquen, 6 May (TELAM)--A trip has been planned for today for the return of a group of Chilean tourists and temporary workers whose residence permits have expired. They are returning to their country from San Carlos de Bariloche after the border was ordered closed last Wednesday.

The Turisur Enterprise, which usually makes the run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through the Perez Rosales Pass (in combination with the Lacustre ferry), up to last night had sold approximately 20 tickets.

The local office of the National Migrations Directorate has reported that it has granted approximately 40 permits to people who are leaving by the Rincon-Puyehe Pass, which is reached through Villa la Angostura.

No Exchange of Prisoners

PY061549 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1338 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--On being asked whether it was a possibility that the two Argentine officers arrested in Chile being exchanged for Chilean military officers who have been arrested in Argentina, Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stressed today that "such an exchange has not been planned."

He also announced that the contents of the note that the Argentine Government submitted last night answering the document in which the authorities of that country reject the protest regarding the arrest of Maj Pablo Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Santos will be released "today."

The foreign minister made these brief remarks this morning at Ezeiza International Airport when he arrived to receive his Romanian colleague, Stefan Andrei.

While he was answering several questions regarding Andrei's visit, a lady journalist asked him about the situation with Chile and at the beginning he refused to talk about that subject, stressing that "we are talking about bilateral relations with Romania and we must not stray from the subject." "International policy," he added, "has many paths and we are especially interested in the visit of the Romanian foreign minister."

Nevertheless, a few minutes later the same reporter returned to that subject. When he was asked about the possibility of exchanging the arrested officers, Camilion was emphatic when he answered: "Such an exchange has not been planned."

Finally, the lady reporter asked him about the possibility that the border passes with Chile will be opened slowly within the next few hours.

In view of this question and visibly angry, he answered that "I again insist that we are here to receive the Romanian foreign minister and it is my belief that we should not insist on that other subject." He concluded his remarks to the press with this answer.

Text of Rejection Note

PY062133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has unequivocally rejected the Chilean reply to its protest note over the detention of two Argentine Army officers and categorically reaffirmed its position on that deplorable incident in its reply note delivered yesterday to the Chilean ambassador.

The complete text of the Argentine reply delivered to Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes by Enrique Ros, the Argentine under secretary for foreign relations, states:

Mr Ambassador:

I have the honor of addressing your excellency with regard to the note of 4 May addressed by the Chilean foreign minister to the Argentine ambassador in Santiago about the detention in Chile of two officers of the Argentine Army.

My government finds it necessary to unequivocally reject the note referred to because in no way does it satisfy the protest note I presented to your excellency on 29 April last.

In fact, in its attempt to justify the detention of the two officers and their wives, the Chilean Government unfortunately persists in availing itself of a number of unbelievable arguments which are based on inaccurate information.

Major Barileau and 1st Lieutenant Santos, who are assigned to a border outpost, entered Chilean territory on 25 April accompanied by their wives. They complied with the required formalities, they had the appropriate circulation card issued to them by the Chilean officials and at no time did they conceal their movements.

The argument that they had entered Chilean territory several times, thus trying to prove alleged activities contrary to the Chilean national security, cannot prove anything, because those trips are not unusual at any area on our lengthy border, and these comings and goings have always taken place, as can be deduced from the note I am answering, with full awareness of the Chilean officials, at daylight, and without raising any objection.

Given the fact these comings and goings have never been objected to, it is rather puzzling that this moment has been chosen to adopt an unexpected procedure, the least probable occasion, when the officers were traveling with their wives with the idea of returning the same day.

Of course I have to categorically reject the reference to the camera which is presented--prima facie--as incriminating evidence. Although the fact is not correct, it does not seem appropriate to mention it in relation to the presence of four Argentines on a tourist highway, the most common communication means between the two countries, where hundreds of persons travel every day, many of whom are Argentine citizens.

The aspect which my government must especially reject is the repetitive nature of the recourse of stating that the Argentine officers, arrested without any reason whatsoever, have freely admitted having carried out actions which the Chilean Government believes to be contrary to its security.

In view of these circumstances, which have not been answered in a satisfactory manner, my government categorically reaffirms its position toward this deplorable event, the same position which was stated in the protest note dated 29 April.

Mr Ambassador, I do not believe it appropriate or useful at this time to make an analysis of the reasons which the Chilean foreign minister has brought forth in his note mentioning various previous incidents which have affected other Argentine and Chilean citizens. I whish to reserve my government's position regarding the distorted description. My government can in no way accept the terms and charges which are set forth in this regard, out of context.

The Argentine Government believes that the preservation of the process of mediation conducted by His Holiness John Paul II is of such significance that the only aspect of the note which I am now answering with which it can concur is the stated will to respect the mediation. In order to remain faithful to our own convictions, the Argentine Government has made this will clear from the very beginning of this crisis, when it was forced to implement the precautionary measures demanded by the situation, even though it has deplored this new situation which should never have taken place if enough thought had been given to the matter.

I wish to convey to your excellency the assurances of my highest regard.

Communique on Pope's Note

PY070306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry at 2245 tonight issued a press communique stating that the note received from his holiness the pope is in keeping with Argentinia's firm and repeatedly stated will to preserve the mediation. This is the text of the communique:

Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo today, 6 May, received a note from his holiness from the hands of Cardinal Samore. This note includes a request addressed to both countries asking them to take the steps necessary to maintain an atmosphere favorable to mediation and calls upon the two governments to demonstrate their good will once again by anulling the effects of measures implemented after 8 January 1979 which could have disrupted the harmony between the two states.

The Argentine Government has received this note with the usual profound respect awakened by the words of his holiness and wishes to state that this call is in keeping with its firm and repeatedly stated will to preserve the mediation.

Thus, the government will study the note received with the attention it deserves and guaranteeing that every action of the national government will be guided by its repeatedly stated desire of arriving at a lasting and honorable solution for the disagreement.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SAUDI ARABIAN PRINCE

PY070003 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 May 81 p 13

[Excerpts] The Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion yesterday reported to Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola on the current situation with Chile in the light of the tension created by the arrest of two Argentine Army officials in the Chilean village of Los Andes.

It was also reported that Minister Camilion will travel to Uruguay this week to meet with his Uruguayan counterpart Estanislao Valdes Otero, since the meeting scheduled for last week had been suspended because of the incident with Chile. The Argentine foreign minister this afternoon met with Saudi Arabian Prince Turki ibn-Faysal [intelligence chief] whose presence in the country had not been officially reported.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON OIL FIELD INCIDENT

PY061222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 May (TELAM)--Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, army chief of staff, termed the action of the armed group that occupied the Pita field for approximately 48 hours as an action of adventurers.

In statements to the Santa Cruz media, the military chief said that Sunday's and Monday's incidents can not be catalogued as subversive movements, they are more in the line of actions carried out by adventurers in view of the fact that they do not profess any type of doctrine that could be called revolutionary or terrorist.

Aguila said that the armed forces will carry out an exhaustive investigation of the incidents in order to determine why Carlos Valverde and his followers, who are mostly young people who still do not have any formal thoughts or ideas, carried out their actions.

Regarding the state of health of the commander of the 8th Army Division, Col Gary Prado Salmon--who was wounded by a soldier who was handling a 9 mm submachinegun, injuring the spine, two ribs and a lung--he said that this incident is regretted by all the members of the armed forces and he added that Prado's health has improved during the past few hours, although he might be sent abroad to receive specialized medical attention.

Finally, Aguila asserted that Valverde and his followers, after they have testified in this city, will be placed at the disposal of the courts.

Prado Salmon Might Be Promoted

PY062335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1924 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 May (TELAM)--Col Gary Prado Salmon, commander of the 8th Division headquartered in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, might be promoted to the rank of general in recognition for his performance during the operation against the guerrilla group which had occupied the La Pita oilfield. Colonel Prado Salmon would thus be given the armed forces' recognition for wiping out the insurrection headed by Carlos Valverde Barbery.

Prado's Replacement Appointed

PY070253 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 May (TELAM)--Col Edmundo Peredo has been appointed acting commander of the 8th Army Division headquartered in Santa Cruz for the duration of the period of recovery of Col Gary Prado Salmon shot during the recovery of Pita oilfield.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PROGRESS OF U.S. NEGOTIATIONS

PY061600 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 May 81 p 8

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported on the progress of the negotiations with the United States regarding the normalization of relations between the two countries.

A report released yesterday indicates the arrival of Ambassador Alberto Quiroga, Bolivian representative to the OAS, with a note of understanding with the State Department.

The Foreign Ministry communique states:

"Ambassador Alberto Quiroga arrived at noon yesterday with a note of understanding with the U.S. State Department, which refers to the positive progress of the negotiations for the normalization of relations with our country.

"Ambassador Quiroga and his representative in Washington held active and extensive meetings with the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, Ambassador Thomas Enders, on 1 and 2 May. These meetings have permitted more active communication for overcoming aspects of a formal nature with the intention of achieving the full continuity of the traditional and friendly relations between the two countries.

SANTA CRUZ TROOPS BREAK UP PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY041634 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (TELAM)--Troops have broken up paramilitary groups in Santa Cruz City, located 1,000 km east of here, and have detained both foreigners of various nationalities and Bolivian citizens. In the operation, which was staged by troops of the 8th Army Division with headquarters in Santa Cruz, much war materiel, paramilitary uniforms, cocaine and provisions were confiscated.

Col Gary Prado Salmon, commander of the 8th Army Division, and Oscar Roman Vaca, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, have shown the press a number of automatic weapons explosives, uniforms and handguns which were confiscated in the operations. Officials have reported that the detained include Germans, Peruvians and Argentines, as well as others whose nationalities are being established. The number of detained persons was not reported, but it was unofficially said that there were 25.

According to official reports, the paramilitary groups were taken by surprise and did not put up resistance. In some cases, however, the troops opened fire during the operations to create confusion among the paramilitary groups, it was said. The army's objectives were achieved because the operations were quick and unexpected.

Colonel Prado said they have not finished yet and these actions will continue. The promise to give the people security and tranquility will be kept.

DEFENSE MINISTER CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY241250 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Popular support cannot be achieved with provocations but rather with examples of serenity, understanding and, above all, patriotism. These remarks were made by Defense Minister Gen Armando Reyes Villa yesterday in a message calling for the unity of the Bolivian people.

The important part of the message states that the government is making a great effort for national reconstruction, an effort that needs the real cooperation of all Bolivians who are willing to work for the country without putting conditions or prices on their efforts. The message adds that no one, whatever his position, should create obstacles in this process aimed at leading the country to a great destiny. Those who pretend to divide the armed forces are forgetting that one of the most important duties of those who have had and have the honor of wearing the sacred military uniform is to respect and to make people respect the armed forces.

The message emphasizes that due to the critical time the country is going through and because of the complexity and seriousness of the problems, it is absurd and anti-Bolivian to aggravate differences and create disagreements.

In conclusion, Defense Minister Reyes Villa's message to Bolivians states that no one can forget the basic principles that guides the life of every good Bolivian, except when efforts are made to divide the people in support of national and international extremism.

RELATIONS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES TO BE REACTIVATED

PY061626 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 May 81 p 1

[Text] Within the context of the policy of an open dialogue with the whole world on the basis of sovereignty, dignity and freedom, the Government of National Reconstruction of the armed forces has instructed its Foreign Ministry to reactivate all the bilateral programs it has with the countries of the socialist bloc and establish an especially active relation with CEMA, the East European integration group.

The Under Secretariat for Economic Affairs of the Foreign Ministry is holding bilateral sectoral meetings with each country; and relations with the GDR, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria have now been normalized and reactivated to the highest level of reciprocal cooperation.

Moreover, the arrival of the new Soviet ambassador, Sergey Ivanovich Kavalev, is considered as a very auspicious event in Bolivian-USSR relations with their many cooperation programs and a favorable balance of payments for Bolivia.

MILITARY ATTACHE SALOMON DENIES DRUG CHARGES

PY021553 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (AFP)--Col Norberto Salomon, Bolivian military attache in Venezuela, today denied being an associate of former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez. This accusation was made by American journalist Mike Wallace in a television program aired last 1 March.

Salomon said that he would sue Wallace unless the journalist can prove the charges that Salomon was linked to drug trafficking. For this, Salomon said, he would contract the services of an American law firm.

Salomon, who was the pilot of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, explained that an airplane, which crashed last January in Colombia with a shipment of cocaine, had belonged to him before the accident. However he had sold the plane to Honorato Cardozo for $130,000.

Salomon indicated that he had collected on an insurance policy from the crash of a plane in La Paz which belonged to him. In that crash, at the beginning of 1980, a number of directors of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) were killed, but Jaime Paz Zamora, director of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), miraculously escaped with his life.

Finally, Colonel Salomon, wishing to demonstrate the difficult financial situation he is in, handed over documents concerning his bank accounts in the city. He added that three of the banks are suing him because of previous debts.

PEASANT LEADER ANDRADE TURNS UP IN BELGIAN EMBASSY

PY011144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (AFP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Fernando Palacios disclosed today that opposition peasant leader Gregorio Andrade of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR), who the foreign press had reported dead or missing, has taken asylum in the Belgian Embassy in La Paz.

It was learned that official circles let it be known that they were irked at the attitude of the Belgian ambassador who continued to ask about Andrade even after he was given asylum in the Belgian Embassy.

Official sources said that Andrade has never been arrested and that the Bolivian Government had sent hundreds of wires around the world trying to locate him in order to account for him before international public opinion.

The same sources said that Belgian Ambassador Robert Hansen had said that Andrade had been arrested in the morning of 15 January, some hours before the police broke up a meeting of MIR leaders, an operation in which 8 of them were killed.

The same sources also said that Andrade had been held incomunicado in the Political Order Division (DOP) because he had some evidence in his possession, and was later banished to the Yungas Zone, north of La Paz, on 15 April. They then added that Andrade managed to enter the Belgian Embassy 3 days later, and then the ambassador stopped asking about Andrade [as received].

IRAQI GOVERNMENT DELEGATION GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY061557 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The Bolivian Government has confirmed its policy of respect for the sovereignty and free self-determination of the nations and of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. This statement has been made to the members of the high-level Iraqi Government mission who is visiting this country.

This was reported yesterday by Fa'iq Makki Ahmad Iraqi, ambassador to Bolivia [as heard], who explained through an interpreter at a press conference granted to representatives of various news media the reasons for the high-level Iraqi mission's visit to this country:

[Begin Ahmad recording] The details of the conflict with Iran were taken up today with his excellency the president and there was (?confirmation) that the Bolivian Government will support the Iraqi position and respect its sovereignty, and its sovereignty over its territories and territorial waters and noninterference in its domestic affairs. [end recording]

The Iraqi ambassador was also asked about the results which the mission from his country is obtaining in the various Latin American countries it is visiting for the purpose of giving information about the causes and details of the conflict with Iran.

[Begin Ahmad recording] The reason for the official Iraqi delegation is only to show that Iraq has full international support in its conflict with Iran and that world opinion totally respects the Iraqi position and also to explain that Iraq is now in a very good position and that the Iraqi Armed Forces are fighting within Iranian territory. [end recording]

The Iraqi Government representative concluded by saying that other high-level delegations from his country are now making visits to other countries outside Latin America for the same purpose as that of the mission now in Bolivia.

[Begin Ahmad recording] There are other official Iraqi delegations [words indistinct] in other countries of the world such as this one which has been in Asuncion, Paraguay, then in La Paz, Bolivia, and the rest of South America, Central America and the Caribbean. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DIESEL FUEL FROM BRAZIL--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB, and Petrobras of Brazil have signed an agreement by which Petrobras will deliver 140,000 barrels of diesel fueld to Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 81 PY]

TALKS ON FOREIGN 'FAST BREEDER' ASSISTANCE UNDERWAY

PY060341 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has confirmed that Brazil has been conducting negotiations--which are now in the final stage--for the signing of a new nuclear agreement with a foreign country in order to develop technology concerning "fast breeder reactors" [given in English]. Cals has made it clear that the objective is not to build more nuclear plants but just to develop advanced technology in the nuclear sector.

REPORTS OF ADDITIONAL ATTACKS ON NEWSPAPERS

Newspaper Offices Firebombed

PY051649 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 28

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--The office of the newspaper HORA DO POVO, located at 125 Vicente Prado St, Bela Vista District, was damaged in an attack early yesterday morning. The front windows were smashed when two persons threw a molotov cocktail--a Coca Cola bottle full of gasoline--into the grounds, starting a fire that was put out a few minutes later by the firemen.

Rio Newspaper Stands Attacked

PY052351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 May (TELAM)--A group of armed persons today staged a commando operation in the downtown area of Rio de Janeiro, attacking several newspaper and magazine stands and hitting the owner of one of the stands with a bullet.

The attackers, who arrived in an automobile at the Cinelancia neighborhood, left the car and headed toward the newspaper stands, clearing their way with gunfire which caused panic among the people. The wounded man was taken to Miguel Couto Hospital, where it was reported that his condition is not serious.

According to witnesses, the attackers claimed to be members of a rightwing organization called Delta Wing and shouted that the dissemination of communist newspapers and magazines must be ended.

The attackers fled after destroying four newspaper stands. The military police, which arrived a few minutes later, arrested two persons who were in the area.

The attack took place late in the afternoon and caused a traffic jam in a vast sector of downtown Rio de Janeiro.

SARAIVA FAVORS SIGNING OF LOS ACCORD DESPITE U.S.

PY070053 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Speaking at the Federal Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today stated that the negotiations for the approval of a draft convention on the Law of the Sea must continue despite the U.S. delegation's opposition to one of the items included in the draft proposal. He added: The U.S. opposition does not mean that the other countries will have to change their viewpoints accordingly.

Foreign Minister Saraiva attended the session of the Foreign Relations Committee invited by its chairman, Senator Luiz Viana.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO VISITS

Remarks on El Salvador, Guyana

PY051207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2350 GMT 4 May 81

[By Rene Vollegas]

[Text] Brasilia, 4 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco warned tonight that his country will reject any form of possible foreign intervention in the Salvadoran crisis. "It is the Salvadorans themselves who have to seek political solutions that will guarantee a democratic outcome of the situation in that country," he added.

Zambrano began a 3-day visit to Brazil today. During the visit the two countries will try and expand our viewpoints, which in many cases are common and which in many cases pursue common interests regarding solidarity, he said.

The foreign minister talked with local and foreign journalists just after he arrived in this capital following a 3-hour delay. He was met at the military section of the local airport by his colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, with whom he held his first meeting tonight at Itamaraty Palace, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Zambrano explained that Venezuela believes that respect for the principle of nonintervention is the basis for solutions to problems and that through this principle the internal crisis in El Salvador can be brought to an end. Asked about a possible mediation in the Salvadoran situation by Venezuela and Mexico, he recalled that the president of his country, Luis Herrera Campins, maintained on a certain occasion that Venezuela is closely following any attempt to reestablish peace in that country. But he repeated that the solution must be sought without the direct or indirect intervention of any country.

Regarding the territorial conflict his country has with Guyana, he indicated that Venezuela is seeking reparations for the injustice inflicted on it during the 1800's on the basis of an agreement signed in 1966 by the two parties and Great Britain. "The terms of that treaty provide an adequate procedure in seeking a solution to the controversy," he added.

Comments on Guyanese Relations

PY060334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May (AFP)--The visiting Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano stated here today that he has explained to the Brazilian Government his country's position regarding the border conflict with Guyana, but did not ask for Brazil's cooperation to resolve this bilateral problem.

Zambrano made this remark during a press conference held after the release of the official communique on his 48-hour official visit which started on Monday.

Zambrano stated that Venezuela will not extend the Puerto Espana Protocol signed in the capital of Trinidad and Tobago in July 1970 by Venezuela, Great Britain and Guyana, establishing a 12-year period of grace to resolve the conflict.

Zambrano did not answer a question concerning private Brazilian companies interested in participating in the construction of services and facilities in the area of conflict but remarked that his country has protested before the World Bank Guyana's request for a loan to build a dam in higher Mazunguni.

The Venezuelan minister added that his country opposes the construction of this dam because the conflict has yet to be resolved.

He also said that Guyana must comply with the provisions of the accord it signed in Geneva in February 1966 together with Venezuela and Great Britain, regarding resolving the conflict or seeking solution by any of the peaceful means provided for in the UN Charter.

With regard to the Venezuelan-Colombian disagreement about the demarcation of maritime and submarine zone, Zambrano said that the two countries will be able to come up with a fair and equitable solution through negotiation.

Joint Communique Issued

PY062326 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The Brazilian and Venezuelan Governments yesterday handed out to the press a joint communique stressing the importance of consultations "to further coincident positions" and to seek out "new areas of understanding" regarding topics of current world and regional interest. The two countries also note that they will try to devise "effective mechanisms" for consultations as well as for promoting "integration and cooperation actions in Latin America."

In the communique the two countries also refer to the situation in Latin America, stressing that "the complexity and the scope of the political, economic and social crisis which the region is experiencing calls for far-reaching solutions capable of creating conditions for the development of more stable, prosperous and just societies." The Brazilian and Venezuelan foreign ministers express their hope that "the crisis can be solved through the exercise of the free will of the people, without any foreign intervention whatsoever so that peace and development can be attained in the entire region."

The communique mentions El Salvador specifically: "It is up to the Salvadorans themselves to find a political and democratic solution for the crisis which is wracking that country, without any direct or indirect foreign interference."

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco granted a press interview in Itamaraty yesterday. During the interview, Velasco said that Venezuela expects that its consultations with Latin American countries will not be construed "as a movement for confrontation, but for reaffirmation of regional characteristics."

Minister Zambrano added that the objective of such consultations is "to come up with a Latin American position" regarding common problems. According to him, Venezuela does not consider itself as the fourth "power" in Latin America, alongside Brazil, Argentina and Mexico. Velasco stated: "We do not consider ourselves as a power or as one of them. We strongly reject being typified that way."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Public Relations Secretariat of Itamaraty has announced that Jorge Carlos Ribeiro will be the new Brazilian ambassador in Santiago, Chile. He will replace Raul Vicenzi, who will serve in Montevideo. Vicenzi will in turn replace Antonio Correa, who has been appointed ambassador to the Vatican. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Apr 81 PY] Geraldo Eulalio de Nascimento e Silva has been appointed Brazilian ambassador to Austria. President Joao Baptista Figueiredo signed the decree today. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Apr 81 PY]

ANGOLAN NATIONAL RADIO DELEGATION--A delegation from the Angolan National Radio, headed by its Director Rui Carvalho, is currently visiting Brazil studying its radio broadcasting system. The delegation yesterday made a visit to the Globo Television Network in Rio de Janeiro. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 May 81 p 9 PY]

POPE CALLS FOR CHILEAN-ARGENTINE HARMONY

Foreign Ministry Note

PY070247 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry today released the following press communique:

This morning His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore delivered to Ambassador Enrique Bernstein a note from His Holiness Pope John Paul II. This is the summary of this note:

His Holiness Pope John Paul II formally calls upon Argentina and Chile to maintain and, should this be necessary, establish an atmosphere favorable for the continuation of the mediation, in keeping with the second accord of Montevideo.

His holiness believes it appropriate that, together with reaffirming the promise to give up the use of force, from now on all measures harmful to the harmony between the two nations should be avoided and true efforts made to prevent dangerous incidents.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II urges the two governments to kindly anull the effects of those measures which have disrupted the harmony between the two nations, mentioning, among other things, the situation of the prisoners.

Finally, his holiness states his trust that the two governments will comply with his request as soon as possible.

Santiago, 6 May 1981.

Chile May Comply on Proposals

PY062230 Buenos Aires LATIN Spanish 2158 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas has indicated that Chile will comply with the call Pope John Paul II made today asking Argentina and Chile to maintain harmonious relations, and did not reject the possibility that the two Argentine military officers who have been arrested in Chile for alleged espionage, could be released.

"We fully share the feeling which inspired his holiness to make this call," Minister Rojas said when commenting on the note which Cardinal Antonio Samore conveyed in Rome this morning to the Chilean and Argentine representatives asking to them to avoid frictions capable of disrupting the development of the Vatican's mediation in the southern conflict.

When the foreign minister was asked whether the measures which the holy father had mentioned included the release of the two military officers, the minister said that they could mean this.

"That is, the two governments should actually prove their disposition to comply with this formal, categoric and urgent request stated in the note of his holiness," the minister said.

During his talk with the journalists, he added that "we will continue giving his holiness our entire support. We are prepared to reaffirm our faith in his actions."

In the note the pope made an urgent request to the two governments to anull the effects of the measures which had disrupted the harmony between the two nations.

The tension currently prevailing in bilateral relations was created on 28 April when the Chilean Government announced the arrest of the Argentine military officers Maj Raul Pablo Barileau and Lt Oscar Alberto Santos in Los Andes 78 km northeast from Santiago, where they were caught carrying out alleged espionage activities.

Pinochet Promises Answer

PY070022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 May (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said here tonight that Chile has accepted Pope John Paul II's call for the reestablishment of peaceful conditions with Argentina and the solution of the conflict over the Beagle Channel.

Chile is willing to accept what his holiness suggests and I will prepare an answer in this regard, General Pinochet said, meaning the note which the Vatican today conveyed to the special ambassadors of the two governments for the mediation process.

GOVERNMENT TO SUSPEND COOPERATION WITH IHRC

PY070218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 6 May (AFP)--Chile has decided to suspend any kind of cooperation with the Interamerican Human Rights Commission (IHRC) because it has lost confidence in the impartiality of its actions, Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the OAS, announced today.

Daza accused U.S. lawyer Tom Farer, IHCR president, of making offensive and impertinent statements about Chile and other Latin American Governments in an article he wrote for a political magazine, adding that Farer lacks the necessary moral, independent and impartial authority to hold the post. The Chilean OAS ambassador added that Farer's position along with IHRC actions in Chile, which were denounced at the appropriate time, has moved the Childean Government to suspend any kind of cooperation with that commission until the OAS should decide to take action to reestablish the confidence which the IHRC must inspire to fulfill its lofty role.

MIR GUERRILLA CELL BROKEN UP IN CONCEPCION

PY060122 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Security services have broken up a paramilitary cell of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement [MIR] in the city of Concepcion. The cell was composed of 7 individuals, 2 of them women, and it had been involved in illegal activities in the 8th region. The arrest of the group was the result of long and arduous work on the part of the National Intelligence Central [CNI]. Three of these individuals had been trained in [name indistinct], Cuba, and entered Chile illegally as part of the so-called return operation launched by international extremism.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR APPROVED--It has been reported that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has approved the appointment of (Jorge Carlos Riveiro) as Brazilian ambassador to Chile. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 81 PY]

RELATIONS WITH KIRIBATI--Chile is the first Latin American country to maintain relations with the Republic of Kiribati. Current Chilean ambassador to New Zealand, Sergio Fuenzalida, has presented his credentials to the president of Kiribati. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 81 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA SAYS AMNESTY NOT WORKING

PA061236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today the guerrilla amnesty bill has not had the expected results and that only eight extremists have taken advantage of it.

In a statement to newsmen, the president said: "The amnesty has not worked."

The bill was promulgated in March and is to run for 4 months. It is aimed at guerrillas who wish to give us their weapons and renounce violence.

The president said, however, that "once the war waged by some political sectors against the amnesty is over, it should certainly show satisfactory results." He also mentioned the army operations against the 19 April Movement [M-19] in the west and southwest during the past 2 months and said that "subversion still exists in Colombia."

"We are defending ourselves against guerrilla attacks, as is our duty," the president added.

RELATIVES SAY M-19 LEADER BATEMAN IN CUBA

PA061856 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0413 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 May (EFE)--Jaime Bateman Cayo, leader of the Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19], is in Cuba, according to COLPRESS, which cites relatives of the most wanted man in the country.

According to COLPRESS, the leader of the M-19 movement left Colombia a few days after 75 guerrillas, among them M-19 leaders Carlos Toledo Plata, Rosemberg Pabon Pabon and Rafael Arteaga Giraldo, were arrested in the southern part of the country on 10 March.

According to close relatives, Bateman left the country after having directed the 11 March attack on Mocoa.

The Colombian Army and secret service reinforced their ranks in the southern part of the country, in the regions of Caqueta and Putumayo, believing Bateman was commanding the guerrilla columns in those areas. On several occasions, it was reported that he had been surrounded and that his capture was imminent.

In the past few days, it was reported that Bateman had left the Putumayo region and that he was in Bogota. This prompted the police to mount patrols and raids to try to find him.

If Bateman's relatives' report is true, he traveled directly from the Putumayo area to Havana.

At this time, the only two M-19 leaders at large are Bateman and Ivan Marino Ospina. The others are in prison.

Bateman Charges Coup Planned

PA070228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Jaime Bateman, leader of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19], has charged that the Colombian military is prepared to assume power through a coup de'etat.

In a statement made to the magazine CROMOS, which is published in Bogota, Bateman said that as Colombia's revolutionary vanguard visualizes the path for the struggle, whether it be through the armed path or the [word indistinct] of the masses, the coup d'etat will occur immediately.

At the present time, he emphasized, the duty of the revolutionary organizations is to prepare for the struggle.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND GROUP OF 77 MEETING

PA070229 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds will go to Caracas next weekend to attend a meeting of the Group of 77 or the so-called South-South dialogue. [Words indistinct] will be accompanied by the economic secretaries of the presidency and the Foreign Ministry, Miguel Uribe and Luis Carlos Villegas, respectively, as well as by Cornelio Reyes, Colombian ambassador to Venezuela.

Julio Londono Paredes, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, discussed the goals of the meeting as follows:

[Begin recording] The foreign minister [words indistinct] to attend a meeting to be held in Caracas. He will be accompanied by the presidency's economic secretary and the Foreign Ministry's economic secretary, in addition to Ambassador Cornelio Reyes. The meeting, as you know, is the idea of the Group of 77 which realized that the North-South dialogue was not working [words indistinct and so it was important to clarify certain key issues in a South-South dialogue so that the North-South dialogue could become more dynamic. [end recording]

COLOMBIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA ESTABLISH RELATIONS

PA070241 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombia and Equatorial Guinea have agreed to establish relations at the ambassadorial level as of today to facilitate the development of bilateral cooperation in the areas discussed during talks held this week. The decision is spelled out in a joint statement signed today at the Foreign Ministry by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, and Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Among other things, the joint statement says that the Equatorial Guinea delegation voiced an interest in the Colombian Government opening a line of credit so Colombian goods can be imported. The Guinean Government will send a list of import products to Bogota and the pertinent bodies of the two nations will then hold talks on this subject. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--The Foreign Ministry today reported the resignation of Ambassador to Poland Armando Barona Mesa. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 81 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICA--Bogota--The government has established an embassy in the Commonwealth of Dominica and named Hernando Ricardo Troncoso, Colombian ambassador to Trinidad-Tobago [as heard], ambassador there. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 81 PA]

NAVY WILL PREVENT SEA VIOLATIONS BY 'PIRATES'

PA061812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1657 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 May (EFE)--Jose Andres Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said here today that Mexico will treat as a "pirate" any foreigner who explores or exploits the natural resources located in its territorial seas.

Oteyza said that in the Gulf of Mexico, in territorial waters (the limits of which have not yet been recognized by the U.S. Senate), there are oil reserves for Mexico's future.

"The treaty on the maritime boundaries between the United States and Mexico has been ratified by the Mexican Senate. Whether the U.S. Senate wishes to ratify it is their problem, not ours," Oteyza said.

He warned that "anyone who violates our laws will be consiered a pirate and treated as such." He added that the Mexican Navy will prevent violations of Mexico's sovereignty. The secretary said the Mexican Government will not grant any permits to foreign transnational enterprises to explore and much less to exploit the natural resources in territorial waters.

Senator Jaime Canseco of Morelos indicated that the maritime agreements were ratified by the Mexican Senate in 1978. He explained that if the other party fails to ratify them, they cannot be implemented since this is a bilateral matter. The legislator added that U.S. oil companies have influenced U.S. senators to delay the signing of the agreement. Canseco said the United States previously accepted the treaties, which provide for a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, yet "when the time came for an international agreement to be signed, the United States backed down."

Vice Adm Gilberto Lopez Lira, executive spokesman of the Intersecretarial Oceanographic Research Commission, said the Mexican Navy will detain any foreign vessel fishing or carrying out unauthorized research in its territorial waters or exclusive zone.

With regard to the border agreements, the secretary said that "it is a U.S. problem" since Mexico has "established its position in this regard, and embarrassing situations could occur."

For its part, the Foreign Relations Secretariat said the maritime border treaty with the United States remains in effect in Mexico. He said the problem is exclusively the concern of the United States, although it is also an issue that will require a legal opinion.

The United States, or specifically the U.S. Senate, recently refused to ratify the limits of the two countries in the Gulf of Mexico where, according to U.S. studies and according to Oteyza, there are huge reserves of oil and other minerals.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ANNOUNCES WARPLANE PURCHASES

FL052210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2043 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 May (NOTIMEX)--National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez announced this morning that the next purchase of warplanes from the United States will amount to 1.45 billion pesos. The secretary, who was interviewed at Constitution Square at the conclusion of a swearing in ceremony for draftees of the national military service, class of 1962, indicated that each of the aircraft will cost 145 million pesos. He asserted that the Mexican Government made the request to the U.S. authorities, who responded affirmatively and will begin sending the planes by the end of this year.

The secretary stated that there is no reason for Mexico to hide the purchase of the aircraft and indicated that reconnaissance armored vehicles will be purchased from France, while plans continue to produce the DN-3 vehicle in the country.

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA SEEK REGIONAL TRADE MEETING

PA061546 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Managua, 5 May (AFP)--Nicaragua and Costa Rica today agreed to call a meeting of Central American foreign ministers to discuss the situation created by Honduras' decision to raise import taxes by 10 percent and other matters related to the economic integration of the area.

This was announced today by Alejandro Martinez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign trade, at the same time that he announced that a meeting of Central American economy ministers planned for San Jose last week did not take place.

The meeting was a failure, Martinez said, "because Honduras and Guatemala did not send representatives." Only the ministers of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and El Salvador attended, along with delegates of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

Maria Samon, spokesman for the Foreign Trade Ministry, said that despite the indifference shown by Honduras and Guatemala as regards the economic problems that afflict the region, an effort is being made to achieve friendly understanding at the foreign ministers level.

In reprisal for the Honduran measure, Nicaragua also imposed a 10-percent tax on imports from that country.

COSTA RICA

EMILIO GARNIER APPOINTED NEW FINANCE MINISTER

PA070304 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Emilio Garnier Borella will be the new finance minister. He is a retired public accountant who was coordinating the tax reform committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly.

Garnier Borella will take office in the next few days, it was reported in official sources.

Here is what President Rodrigo Carazo said regarding the appointment of the new finance minister:

[Begin recording] I am pleased to announce to the nation over the Radio Reloj newscast the appointment of Don Emilio Garnier Borella, a prominent professional figure and a very good Costa Rican who has been kind enough to accept the post of finance minister. He will take office on the 12th so that in the interim he can find out what is going on in the ministry and the basis of the agreement with the IMF which we hope to reach in the next few days. [end recording]

On accepting the new post, Garnier Borella said:

[Begin recording] [Garnier Borella] Is a citizen's duty to try to help the government and the country come out of the problems they are experiencing. I thought I couldn't and shouldn't say no even if it means coming out of retirement.

[Question] Is this the first time you have held a public office?

[Answer] Yes, except for the time when I was on the fiscal administrative tribunal many years ago. [end recording]

FORGERY UNCOVERED IN ILLEGAL FLOW OF CUBANS

PA070305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] officials have found 116 false telex messages which allowed 375 Cubans to enter the country. The cables carried the forged signature of Alfredo Blanco Odio, former deputy public security minister, the judicial police officers investigating the flow of Cubans reported. About 5,000 out of a total of 7,687 cables have been checked over and it was during this work that the forgery was uncovered.

Judicial police officers have determined that Eduardo Retana, former immigration director, apparently forged Blanco Odio's signature. Thus, Retana supposedly granted visas to an unspecified number of Cubans for as yet undisclosed reasons, the OIJ officers reported.

EL SALVADOR

FATHER BOURGEOIS SEEKS U.S. EMBASSY PROTECTION

PA070209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. priest Roy Bourgeois, who announced in a letter to the information media that he had joined the Salvadoran guerrillas, tonight requested protection in the U.S. Embassy here.

According to a spokesman of the diplomatic mission, the priest was not kidnapped or arrested and reached the embassy on his own.

Bourgeois, of the Maryknoll Order to which the four nuns killed last December in San Salvador also belonged, disappeared last 26 April when he left the hotel where he was staying to get some medication.

The priest wrote a letter today to the information media announcing his decision to join the ranks of the leftwing guerrillas, though without specific military functions.

According to the diplomatic spokesman, the letter is authentic. The U.S. Embassy spokesmen in El Salvador refused to give any more information.

Letter to Media

PA062335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--American priest Roy Bourgeois, missing in San Salvador since the end of April, today announced in a letter to the media that he had joined El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

"After much meditation and prayer, I have decided to join El Salvador's poor in their struggle for justice and peace," states Bourgeois, a priest of the Catholic Maryknoll Order, in a letter written in English whose signature matches the other document he signed in San Salvador before disappearing on Sunday, 26 April.

On that day, the priest left his hotel and went to a nearby pharmacy for medicine but then inexplicably disappeared.

"Even though I admit that the armed struggle of the Salvadoran people is just, I cannot personally take up arms," adds the priest, without explaining what his duties will be in the guerrilla warfare.

Regarding the participation of his country, the United States, in the Salvadoran political crisis, the priest indicated: "I am deeply hurt to know that my country is supplying military advisers and weapons to a repressive dictatorship that is at war with its own people." "I tell the people of the United States to join our brothers of El Salvador and do everything possible to halt U.S. military intervention in this country," the Catholic priest asks his fellow citizens.

Although the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador knows the text and signature of Bourgeois' letter, it has not commented. Neither has the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) said anything on the priest joining their ranks.

"The problem of El Salvador is not communism, but rather the condition of the people, poor and oppressed, struggling for their food, for their survival," added Bourgeois, who belongs to the same order as the four nuns killed last 4 December in El Salvador whose killers have not yet been found.

On justifying his joining the guerrillas, the priest insists: "For more than 30 years, the wealth, land and power of El Salvador have been concentrated in the hands of a small group."

PDC PLEDGES TO SUPPORT JUNTA, SEEK PEACE

PA060436 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Apr 81 p 21

[Message by Julio A. Samayoa, Jr., Christian Democratic Party secretary general: "In Light of the Historic Situation, the Christian Democratic Party Addresses the Salvadoran People: Our Current Situation"--passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] El Salvador is currently experiencing one of the most difficult times in the country's history.

We are going through a transition toward the creation of a new type of society, a humane and Christian society. This is a bloody and difficult transition because, contrary to other societies which have undergone changes in the world, the Salvadoran case is unique because we are headed toward our goal amid a senseless, irrational and cruel wave of violence--leftwing, rightwing and institutionalized violence [violencia cultural].

On the one hand, we are confronting those who, hiding behind the alleged banner of NATIONAL LIBERATION," are taking criminal and violent actions against the Salvadoran people. They are the Marxists who don't want to allow justice, peace and democracy in El Salvador and other Central American nations because to do so would threaten the survival of their political and military presence in the area.

On the other hand, we are confronting those who, unaware of their own situation, think that the "SOLUTION" is to impose decisions through terror and the extermination of those who air and hold opposing views in order to regain their lost privileges and revive at whatever cost an unfair and inhumane society. They represent the traditional and exploitative throwback forces of the extreme right.

That is why, AT THE MOST DIFFICULT TIME, instead of opting for the more comfortable position of waiting for an opportune moment, as some others are doing, we Christian Democrats decided to take on the challenge of history and we are sharing with the armed forces the responsibility of pushing the country forward.

That decision made in January 1980 has resulted in the loss of the valuable lives of a large number of members, even frontline leaders of our party. We have been slandered and abused the world over. We have had many bitter and sad hours. But this has not weakened us. On the contrary, it ha strengthened us, reaffirming and showing with facts our democratic conviction and beliefs.

WE ARE HEREBY STATING FOR HISTORY THAT THAT DECISION IS IRREVERSIBLE AND DEFINITIVE. Through a superior effort, we have improved our country's international image. With that same effort, we have been promoting and taking the first steps in a process of national development.

We Christian Democrats believe in peace and we are convinced that in our country and in other countries where poor governments, immorality, corruption, incompetence and irresponsibility have prevailed for decades, peace should be built not just by Christian Democrats but also with the participation of all men and women, youths and elderly people of good will and that our children and our grandchildren should not be handed a bitter legacy of frustration and hatred but a society full of understanding, justice and love--a society built by those who reject violence. Therefore, at this moment of decision in the life not only of El Salvador but of the entire continent, we Christian Democrats call on all nonviolent and democratic segments of the population to profound meditation and to a national dialogue as the most effective tool to iron out and solve our own problems by joining efforts to score a victory for PEACE which is the task at hand at these uniquely difficult moments.

Thank you.

RADIO VENCEREMOS TO LAUNCH PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

PA061602 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Attention, militias of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] throughout the country: The dictatorship has launched a campaign to prevent our people from listening to Radio Venceremos. Therefore, we must all cooperate to oust the dictatorship, which is again trying to disinform our people.

As of now we much launch a vigorous propaganda campaign for Radio Venceremos. You must tell everyone about our transmission schedule of 0600 to 0700 and 1800 to 1900. You must tell everyone about the frequency, which is the 90-m band, 7 megahertz. All our people must know the frequency of Radio Venceremos. Go ahead and paint slogans on buses, on walls, everywhere throughout the national territory.

Radio Venceremos is the guerrilla radio of the FMLN, sending our fighters and militia members a message over the fighting voice of our peasant people.

GUATEMALA

U.S. LEGISLATORS' QUICK TOUR 'REGRETTABLE MEDDLING'

PA062213 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 10

["Cactus" column by Alvaro Contreras Velez: "The Quick Visit of the Three Gringo Congressmen"]

[Text] "The Nicaraguan Government is not a dictatorship influenced by Castro but dominated by him and 99 percent of the country is within the Cuban sphere. I would favor the renewal of the U.S. aid of between $75 and 85 million, if it could be channeled to the people through the private sector. However, I am opposed to having this aid go to the Sandinist Government. From the American point of view, I do not see much hope for Nicaragua."

This quote is part of the statements which, according to UPI (25 April), U.S. Senator Thomas Eagleton gave to the press in Mexico. Eagleton visited Managua for 2 days accompanied by Christopher Dodd and Michael Barnes, two other legislators, and in a quick trip they toured and "got to know" the rest of Central America.

In referring to statements by one of the members of the Sandinist government junta during a meeting with the visiting Americans, Eagleton said that "it seems that Daniel Ortega wants to have the Cubans handle his army and educational system and the United States take care of the financing."

Cactus: To the Central Americans who oppose the communist regime established in Nicaragua, the charges that Eagleton made in Mexico are not revealing or new because what he said has been known in the five [Central American] countries since 1978.

These statements are important because they have been made by a gringo legislator who has admitted a fact that has not been admitted by millions of his fellow countrymen, headed by certain senators and viceroys who, under the Carter regime, were deadly for Central America and who implemented an interventionist plan imposed with the "human rights" Big Stick, a plan that was cuttingly imposed on one of the sides only.

The UPI report referred to the other Central American countries ambiguously, vaguely saying: "In addition to the growing violence and murders in Guatemala, Eagleton found a 'sinister situation' in the Central American countries."

Cactus: It is to be expected that once in Washington, Eagleton will be more specific in his analysis and that he will truthfully and objectively explain what, in his opinion, is the sinister situation. He will not be discovering America. Besides, it is not the gringo senators but the Central American people who have the responsibility to face the situation and to find a peaceful way out.

Eagleton, Dodd and Barnes should respond to charges according to which their gestapo-style "blitzreise" through strife-torn and poor Central America, has been a regrettable meddling in the domestic affairs of these countries.

If the charges are well-founded, instead of sticking their noses into what is none of their business, they should rather use their dollars, power and talent to solve the sinister case of the cruel murder of more than 25 black children in Atlanta.

It would also be advisable for them to pay a quick visit to Miami to find out about racial problems and waves of crimes that have left a bloody toll of violence and plunder, situations that so far have not been solved by procedures that--if we have to establish comparisons--are not a model of devotion and respect for "human rights."

U.S. EXECUTIVE RELEASED AFTER $250,000 RANSOM PAID

PA061821 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1721 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 6 May (LATIN-REUTER)--A U.S. business executive who had been kidnapped recently in this city has been released following payment of a $250,000 ransom, a police spokesman said.

William McNew, director of the local office of the Western Geophysical Petroleum [in English] Company, was found on a farm about 200 km north of Guatemala City.

Details of McNew's kidnap and release were not disclosed. Police said McNew was probably kidnapped by an extreme leftist group operating in the country in order to obtain money.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST ARMY ATTACK ON EL TABLAZO REPORTED

PA061738 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Yesterday, while there was talk about a correct dialogue between the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua--by means of their most honorable representatives--there was a report that the regular forces of Nicaragua have carried out an armed attack.

According to information secured by Voz de Honduras from reliable sources--information that was later verified by telephone--the attack by the Sandinist army took place at the border town of El Tablazo. The report created some confusion because it was originally said that the incident had taken place in the Cifuentes municipality; however, it was later verified that the attack took place at El Tablazo.

According to the information obtained by this station, the attack was repelled by troops of the Honduran Army, which were reinforced by troops from the military barracks in (Closes) and Cifuentes. According to reports, the clash continued for more than 90 minutes. There is no report on casualties on either side. It has been reported that on the Nicaraguan side of the border, in the (Mitiente) sector, there are large Nicaraguan military contingents.

The gazetteer indicates that the site of the clash, El Tablazo, has a Honduran population and is located 2 km from the Nicaraguan border and 60 km from the city of (?Danli).

HONDURAN ARMED FORCES REJECT NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA070449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 May (AFP)--The Honduran Armed Forces flatly denied here tonight that its helicopters had overflown Nicaraguan territory or the border between the two countries in the past few hours. Maj Julio Pavon, public relations director of the Honduran Armed Forces, told AFP that a charge to that effect made today in Managua by Sandinist military "is absolutely false."

Pavon explained, however, that Honduran Air Force units have been making reconnaissance flights in the border area but affirmed that these are conducted in Honduran territory. "Those are routine flights," he affirmed, "to guarantee the stability and order along the border as well as the tranquillity and security of the Hondurans who live in the zone."

Regarding various other incidents denounced today by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, Pavon remarked that the Honduran Army "only had to repel a strong attack by Sandinist units against the Honduran township of El Tablazo on the border last Tuesday, the 5th."

Meanwhile, the military spokesman referred to recent charges about the acquisition of large quantities of weapons by Honduras that would logically involved an increase in human resources to handle them, "something which the Honduran Army has not done because its military units continue to be normal."

Pavon affirmed that Honduras does not want war with Nicaragua and noted that "it would be a crazy idea," especially at a time when the country is facing serious economic problems, although he warned that "there will be no pretexts or [words indistinct] the fulfillment of the duties related to the defense of sovereignty and Honduran territorial integrity."

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO CHARGE HONDURAN AGGRESSION

Defense Ministry Report

PA062026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 May 81

[Defense Ministry Communique No 13--read by Capt Roberto Sanchez, secretary of Sandinist People's Army Information and Public Relations Office]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that on Sunday, 3 May, at El Tablazo, 29 km northeast of Wiwili, in Nicaraguan territory, an attack was staged by Honduran Army forces stationed in that region.

On 5 May a large contingent of Honduran troops mobilized in the area in a provocative manner. At the same time, a counterrevolutionary band entered our country and then fled back into Honduras.

On Tuesday, 5 May, at 1200, near La Virgen Hill, 16 km (?northeast) of (Teotecacinte), a Sandinist People's Army border patrol engaged a band of some 25 former Somozist guardsmen. The counterrevolutionaries escaped into Honduran territory. As they neared the border, Honduran troops covered their retreat, firing (?FAL rifles), heavy machineguns and grenade launchers, with support from a helicopter. The shooting lasted until 1800. There were no casualties on our side.

Four Honduran military helicopters flew over the border area at 1700, 3 km north of Teotecacinte. Another helicopter was seen at the post of El (Chuce), 10 km north of Teotecacinte. Another was seen at the post of Los Planes.

Honduran troop reinforcements arrived at 1835 at the (Chupuente) border post, in Honduran territory, in front of the Teotecacinte border post. These troops set up a .50-cal machinegun.

[Signed] Managua, 6 May 1981, Interior Public Relations Section, Defense Ministry

Deputy Minister's Charges

PA061937 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy minister of defense, has said that the provocations by the Honduran Army are continuing. Shortly before leaving for Mexico this morning, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo reported at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport that there have been new attacks by the Somozist bands on the Honduran border. The situation is even more critical because the Honduran Army is supporting the attacks by the counterrevolutionary bands.

Companero Cuadra Lacayo, a member of the delegation going to Mexico, reported on the purpose of the trip and took the opportunity to tell the Nicaraguan people about the most recent events on the border:

[Begin recording] The companero commander of the revolution, Daniel Ortega, (?is on) an official visit to Mexico. We hope this visit by our government will serve to strengthen the strong ties we have with the Mexican Government and people.

Before leaving we wish to report that yesterday our border troops were again the targets of a new provocation. At approximately (?1300) yesterday, in the area of Nueva Segovia--along the border between Nueva Segovia and Jinotega Departments--a border patrol of the Sandinist People's Army clashed with a group of about 20 armed counterrevolutionaries. Following the clash, the counterrevolutionaries fled to Honduran territory, about 700 m, or 1 km from the site of the clash.

Our troops immediately pursued this group of counterrevolutionaries, but as they approached the border they became aware of a situation which concerns us greatly because it is typical of what has been occurring in recent months. The Honduran Army protected the withdrawal of the counterrevolutionaries with machinegun and mortar fire. For the next 3 hours the Hondurans continued shooting at our companeros, who were inside Nicaraguan territory in a defensive position.

Prior to our departure for Mexico, we wish to take this opportunity to denounce again these acts of provocations and aggression which are taking place continuously against our country. [end recording]

Government 'White Paper'

PA070133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Managua, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has drafted a sort of "white paper," which denounces the aggressions from Honduras against this country in the past 16 months, Victor Tinoco, acting foreign minister of Nicaragua announced today.

All the newsmen were convoked to the Foreign Ministry Building, where the White paper entitled "Nicaragua Denounces the Aggressions Suffered From Honduran Territory," was presented. At the same time, 1630 Managua time, according to the explanation by Foreign Minister Tinoco, the book was being presented to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo by the Nicaraguan delegation visiting that country. The paper will also be presented before the international community, especially the United Nations and the OAS.

Victor Tinoco said that the content of the paper confirms the thesis of the Sandinist government that "we are the object of a campaign of aggression orchestrated by the U.S. Government which is executed in the economic, political and military aspects."

The acting foreign minister said that the document does not contain any specific charge against the Honduran Government or sectors of the administration. However, he affirmed that the document notes that "the aggressions from Honduras" and the frictions in the border region between the two countries "are part of an overall campaign that seeks to destroy the Sandinist revolution."

The paper contains charges about 120 aggressive actions against the troops of this Central American country which, in the opinion of the Sandinist government, occur from Honduran territory. The document includes a historical account of the agreements, accords and other resolutions which the Sandinist government claims have been violated by the Honduran Government in permitting the presence of former Somozist guards in Honduran territory.

The acting foreign minister said that Nicaragua wants peace with Honduras. "We have never thought of attacking the Honduran Government or its people or of attempting to penetrate the territory of that country," Tinoco stated.

He then noted that in view of the increasingly difficult situation at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, the holding of a high-level dialogue between the authorities of the two nations becomes imperative.

Acting Foreign Minister Tinoco stressed that the Honduran Government thus far has not replied to any of the protest notes--contained in the paper--from Nicaragua about the aggressions against it. In Tinoco's opinion, the remainder of this week is a reasonable period of time for the Honduran Government to reply to Nicaragua's proposal to engage in dialogue with the Honduran authorities. "Otherwise, we will study the situation so as to determine the steps to follow," Tinoco affirmed.

D'Escoto Statement

PA070308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] We are searching for a peaceful solution to the conflict with Honduras, but we Nicaraguans should remain alert, said Foreign Minister d'Escoto Brockman.

Faced with constant invasion threats by counterrevolutionaries who have their action headquarters in Honduras, we Nicaraguans must be alert. This is the recommendation made by our foreign minister, Companero Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

Peaceful solutions to the problem have been sought. There have been talks with the higher authorities of Honduras, but they have been in vain because the provocations continue.

The foreign minister of our country, Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, now speaks for El Atabal Sandinista ["Sandinist Drum" newscast]

[Begin recording] Since we are engaged in seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict with Honduras, we are always seeking the path of dialogue. To this effect, I personally have visited President Policarpo Paz twice and have told him of the desire of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction to establish a dialogue with him. Just 1 week ago Commander Ortega, the coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, personally spoke on the telephone with President Policarpo Paz and expressed this same wish to hold a dialogue. We are still waiting to hear about the date and the hour which they would consider advisable to hold the meeting.

As I have said, we have at no time harbored feelings of hostility toward the government or people of Honduras. However, we must remain alert here in Nicaragua because it is known--sufficiently known--that Honduras is preparing for an invasion of Nicaragua in order to produce [words indistinct] in their own country and to indefinitely or cancel the November elections.

It appears as though the armed forces--or a large group of them--do not want to leave power and that is why they are seeking an excuse for doing something that, I repeat, is a postponement on cancellation of the elections. [end recording]

ARCE DISCUSSES TALKS WITH OPPOSITION, HONDURAS

PA070324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] While in our country the people and their vanguard are making true efforts to consolidate unity even with the smallest groups which have patriotic blood in them, counterrevolutionary contingents are getting ready in Honduras to invade our territory.

Regarding the talks that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is carrying out with all the honest groups that want to participate, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano told this station the following:

[Begin recording] [Arce] The talks were basically on what we have been discussing. We also discussed other topics. We told them about the imperialist nature of the aggression through blackmail, because the United States is blackmailing Nicaragua with the issue of the import of Cuban cattle. This is definitely another form of economic aggression.

Coincidentally, we have just received from the companeros of the Foreign Relations Department a report from today's Washington POST saying that Honduras continues to step up the preparations for an attack. It is being said that the president issued a circular telling the Honduran forces to get ready to invade Nicaragua. The paper is also saying that Nicaragua can be invaded in 72 hours and that Honduras has French helicopters, British tanks and so forth. The paper also carries statements by Vernon Walters--that guy who urged Reagan to visit several Latin American countries when the White paper came out implicating us in the Salvadoran issue--who also discusses these matters.

So what I was saying is that the sad thing is that while we are discussing several matters here, these types of aggressive situations and threats against Nicaragua are underway despite the fact that we, as you very well know through government spokesmen, have publicly said that we are interested in holding a dialogue at the highest level with the Honduran Government in order to find terms for our coexistence and to avoid conflicts between the two countries. We have also noted that we do not hold the Honduran Government responsible for the attacks we have received but that we understand that there are certain individuals in Honduras who have been promoting these attacks.

We have reiterated before and we do want to reiterate now, taking advantage of these many recorders, that the Nicaraguan forces will never attack the fraternal people of Honduras, that Nicaragua will never enter Honduras and that it has never crossed the minds of the Sandinists to attack the Honduran people. Therefore, it is very baffling to hear that preparations are underway. We also discussed this in the talks. We explained to them that the charges by the directorate were serious and that the U.S. newspapers were reflecting it. We also told them that these type of pressures by the U.S. Government were also reflecting this fact. We told them that it was important that they focus their attention on this and not limit themselves to seeing the mechanics of a dialogue and things like that.

Regarding other matters, we discussed the internal problems. I already told you about the proposals which we discussed. Of course, I summarized them to you but can you imagine what it was like to try to persuade one another on how to go about it.

[Question] Commander, the basic principle of the talks...

[Interrupted by unidentified newswoman] In the face of these threats...

[Interrupted by Arce] Well, they told us that some of the parties have rejected these aggressive policies. If I am not mistaken, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Christian Party and the [name indistinct] have already expressed their view on this matter. They said that they maintain this policy of rejecting any foreign interference in the country's domestic affairs and are opposed to these attacks. They noted that they would be willing to defend the fatherland on our side in the event that these attacks would result in more aggressive policies.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, I already told you that we agreed to meet again on Monday.

[Question] Commander, have the basic principles of the dialogue changed?

[Answer] What do you mean by the basic principles of the dialogue ?

[Question] Well, the dialogue...the intention with which the dialogue was...it hasn't varied?

[Answer] You know that it did change in fact because we invited all the country's political, economic and social forces to discuss the problems that were arising with the danger of the aggression. This is when we held talks with the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, the FPR [Patriotic Front of the Revolution] and so forth. Later on, taking advantage of this initial contact, they--the parties we talked with today--said that they were interested in discussing certain national problems. We are willing to discuss the country's problem with them and we have been trying to see how to discuss them ever since. Certain advances have been made. I believe that it must be admitted that the statements issued by these parties are very specific expressions that progress is being made. Of course, all those participating in the talks are willing to find a solution. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADERS DISCUSS DIALOGUE WITH FSLN

PA061943 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The fourth round of talks between delegates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the rightest political parties was held yesterday. Present at the meeting were delegates of the rightist Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], Social Democratic Party [PSD], Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MCL] and the Federation for Union Action [CAUS].

Although no agreement was reached, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, said as he left the meeting that some positive results were obtained such as a condemnation of imperialist attacks by some anti-Sandinist parties.

Arce said two options were submitted on continuing the talks. The first was a proposal that the talks be held between the FSLN and the other political parties, always provided the FSLN obtains approval from the parties comprising the Patriotic Front. The other option is that the Sandinist labor organizations attend the talks along with those supporting the rightist parties.

No agreement has been reached for the time being. Arce said the matter will be reviewed by the FSLN National Directorate. The rightist parties will also submit the two FSLN proposals to their respective boards.

According to Arce, the talks will continue on Monday.

Upon leaving the meeting with the FSLN, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Ricardo Morales House, the representatives of the anti-Sandinist political parties noted only that the talks will continue on Monday. In response to insistent requests from newsmen about the results of the fourth round of talks, the representatives of the parties said they would release a communique in the afternoon and at approximately 1900 Cesar Aviles of the MDN read a communique on behalf of the parties that had attended the meeting in which the parties said they would review the FSLN's proposals to continue the talks.

During the meeting between newsmen and the representatives of the anti-Sandinist parties, the latter constantly evaded questions.

The following is a portion of the communique read yesterday afternoon by the representatives of the rightist parties in connection with the fourth round of talks:

[Begin recording] During this fourth meeting the representatives of the FSLN outlined two options regarding the participants in the dialogue. They are: 1) a dialogue among political parties alone, including the PSD, Social Christian Party, MCL, PCD, MDN, FSLN, People's Social Christian Party, MAP [People's Action Movement] (PRI), (?Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization) and (?TC); 2) political parties and organized groups, both from the labor and business sectors. Besides the political parties, participants would include the CSN, (GLIB), Sandinist Workers Federation, (HC), Higher Council of Private Enterprise, CAUS, (CO) and (UNAI).

In these two options, the FSLN excludes participation by the Catholic Church, which we have suggested because of its importance in the nation. A third option was proposed. According to this, members of the government's political sector and of the political sector that does not support the government would participate on a parity basis.

This afternoon's debate covered these topics. The next meeting will be held on Monday, 12 May, at 0900 at the same place, that is, the Ricardo Morales Aviles House. [end recording]

PSC's Jose Davila

PA070259 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Jose Davila, international relations secretary for the Social Christian Party [SC], has commented on Nicaragua's political situation following yesterday's talks between the political sectors and members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Davila said they have insisted that both the church and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] should participate in the talks but the FSLN (?replied by insinuating) the withdrawal of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions.

Davila said the independent sectors have great hopes that the results of the talks will be constructive and that national unity will be achieved. Here is an interview with Jose Davila:

[Begin recording] [Davila] At the beginning of the fourth meeting between the democratic sectors and the FSLN, we brought up a number of situations that appear to be hindering this national dialogue. We specifically pointed out to the FSLN eight points which include the (?new) decree that reforms the social communications media law and restricts press freedom. We also mentioned the beating up of CTN members, the attack on the PSC headquarters, the attacks on LA PRENSA and the campaign unleashed by BARRICADA and the FSLN news media against the democratic sectors.

We clearly told the FSLN that on the one hand we are holding a dialogue and on the other hand the aforementioned situations are taking place. The FSLN gave some explanations regarding this and promised to make some type of recitification in some cases.

Another point that was discussed in today's meeting dealt with the participants in the national dialogue. We have been insisting that true national dialogue will take place when all the sectors involved in the country's life are participating. In view of this, we proposed that COSEP and the Catholic Church be included in the dialogue, but the FSLN was definitely against the participation of the Catholic Church. We explained to the FSLN the moral authority that Monsignor Obando and the Catholic Church have. However, the Sandinist Front does not contemplate the participation of the Catholic Church in either of the two alternatives that it proposed. The FSLN proposed that the national dialogue should be held only by the political parties of the Patriotic Front as well as the independent parties and other parties such as the MAP [People's Action Movement] and the Communist Party. That is one alternative. The other alternative is to include all the union sectors. This would include COSEP. However, the FSLN also wants to include the UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen], ATC [Farmworkers Association], CST [Sandinist Workers Federation] and so forth.

We also discussed a third alternative on the participants in the national dialogue. The participants would be commissions with an equal number of members, two, three or five members. The members of the government sector would be on one side and the members of the independent sectors, would be on the other side.

In the next meeting, we and the Sandinist Front will decide which of these alternatives will be chosen to begin a real in-depth national dialogue.

[Question] Can it be said that this fourth meeting with the FSLN has laid the groundwork for the national dialogue?

[Answer] We told the FSLN today that it is important that a number of events not be repeated. These include attacks on parties, although they deny that this is part of FSLN policy. We pointed out that if the FSLN wants to stop these actions all it has to do is issue instructions to its mass organizations. This was made very clear. We also told the FSLN that we view the acceptance of all sectors in the dialogue as a way to move the national dialogue forward. That is why we think the next meeting can be the beginning of a true national dialogue because all the sectors clearly believe that all of us who are involved in the political and national life of our country should jointly participate in it.

[Question] What about the problems in the State Council where, on the one hand, about 11 organizations are not attending the State Council and, on the other hand, the FSLN has reorganized the council and has included other organizations? Is this being discussed in these preliminary talks or is it a point in the agenda for the national dialogue?

[Answer] In today's meeting we expressed to the FSLN our disagreement with the unilateral reorganization of the State Council. It replied that this was the result of a number of consultations and requests of the parties. We also told the FSLN that the Social Democratic Party had made a request.

In sum, what we expressed to the FSLN was our disagreement with a decision of this nature at a time when a dialogue is being held. The FSLN members listened to our views and concerns and they will surely have to comment on them.

Regarding our membership in the State Council, the PSC has stated clearly that we will join the State Council only if this dialogue has positive results. If the dialogue does not have positive results, the PSC will definitely withdraw from the State Council. Other parties have expressed a similar position, indicating that if there is no change in the Sandinist Front's policy there will be no reason to go back to the State Council.

[Question] Political observers have said that these talks with the FSLN could be some type of a diversionary maneuver. Have the political parties thought about this observation by Nicaraguan newsmen and political observers?

[Answer] We have proposed to the FSLN guidelines for holding the dialogue. We have pointed out that this dialogue should be held within a set period of time, perhaps three or four more meetings at the end of which there should be some concrete agreement between the FSLN and the democratic sectors. We believe that the national crisis demands quick replies. We are aware that we must find solutions quickly. That is why we have proposed that this dialogue should continue for three or four more meetings and that concrete agreements should be reached. We are not going to continue to talk for a long time without reaching conclusions.

[Question] What has been the attitude of the commanders who have attended these talks with the political parties? What degree of receptivity have you found?

[Answer] The Sandinist Front commanders have varied in their receptivity. Sometimes it seems there is frank willingness to jointly find solutions to the crisis but at other times it seems there is a threatening tone in their remarks. In any case, what we want is to sit down as soon as possible and to begin an in-depth discussion of the serious economic, political, foreign policy and other problems confronting the country. So they are variable, so sometimes they appear to be flexible and sometimes threatening. Nevertheless, I think that when we get to specific discussions, we will see their true attitude.

[Question] Will you sit down to talk with the FSLN without the participation of COSEP and the Catholic Church?

[Answer] We have insisted that COSEP and the Catholic Church should participate. We don't agree with the opposition to the church's participation. However, regarding COSEP's participation, among the four proposed alternatives there is one alternative that includes the participation of COSEP. We maintain our position that only with the participation of all sectors will we be able to find a satisfactory solution to the crisis. [end recording]

LA PRENSA REPLIES TO CARLOS NUNEZ 'DIATRIBE'

PA061452 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro: "Reply to a Hot-Headed Commander"]

[Text] We believe it is appropriate that we explain to the hundreds of foreign newsmen who are currently visiting the country that the diatribes and insults launched against this paper by Commander Carlos Nunez are nothing new and should not worry anyone.

These are repeated with so much frequency in Nicaragua that each time a commander attacks LA PRENSA with that virulence that is so particular to them, the Nicaraguan public comments: "They are putting the broken record on again."

This can be explained by the fact that the leaders of the revolution unfortunately cannot conceive of the existence of an independent press.

Although the leaders don't like the word, they are dictatorial in this regard and they believe that the only journalism that should exist in Nicaragua is the one they guide and that blindly obeys the party's line. Unfortunately for them, at LA PRENSA we don't recognize the type of journalism that says "National Directorate, you order," which is the one most commonly practiced in Nicaragua at this time.

Moreover, according to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], to be a good newspaper, one must know how to insult the enemy every day with great passion. Unfortunately, we cannot please them in this regard either.

LA PRENSA is not an enemy of the revolution. Instead, it tries to guide the revolution and point out its errors. However, the FSLN leadership wants us only to point out the errors it wants pointed out in order to give the impression that the innocuous press expresses its own critical opinion.

LA PRENSA doesn't play that game. Instead, it criticizes what it believes should be criticized and praises what it believes should be praised.

LA PRENSA doesn't join the campaigns that they order at high levels because we are not sheep.

Our responsibility to defend the real interests of the Nicaraguan people forces us to act according to our own views, according to our own conscience and according to what the Nicaraguan people dictate. If we followed orders, the Nicaraguan people, who are not stupid, would have already rejected us just as daily they reject the progovernment newspapers that play the "broken record."

Despite the intense use of the "broken record" that the progovernment newspapers frequently play, the people vote in favor of LA PRENSA every day in a plebiscite on the streets of Nicaragua. The people are no longer deceived by cheap propaganda.

Therefore, we are not surprised that Commander Nunez again played the "broken record" that is already scratchy from being played so much.

We don't believe in that dictatorial slogan of "National Directorate, you order."

The Nicaraguan people are the only ones who give orders to LA PRENSA.

COLUMNIST ON PROS, CONS OF DIGNITY LETTER

PA061443 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Victor Manuel Espinoza Pao article: "The Letter of Sovereignty and National Dignity"]

[Text] Without discussing it with the democratic parties in the first round of talks, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is urging the Nicaraguan people to sign a letter which serves as an echo for the parties supporting the FSLN and which must be the object of the following reflections:

Positive Aspects

A) It is a step forward to have the FSLN take its allied parties into account even if it is just to collect signatures.

B) The FSLN has discovered the ability it has to obtain support for its own political proposals.

C) The political parties allied with the FSLN should confirm whether they are taken into account and if they play truly an important role along with the rank and file who support them.

Negative Aspects

A) If a national dialogue is underway, why didn't the FSLN tell the democratic groups in advance about the famous signature drive?

B) If the people are conscientious and agree with this, why do the school principals have to line the students up to sign this letter if they can go on their own and in their own neighborhood?

C) Why is it being said that if you sign the letter you are worthy, when there are Somozists in the government who were the first to sign it? Does this make them more worthy?

D) Why are signatures being collected door to door if the Nicaraguan people are conscientious and agree with it?

E) Why, if the Catholic Church filled the churches with people during Holy Week without propaganda and without attacks over radio and television stations, does the FSLN, which claims to represent the majority, have to lead them by the hand to sign?

Attitudes Regarding the Signatures

A) The Nicaraguan Workers Federation said that it already signed its letter in the labor-political manifesto issued during the fourth congress of Christian workers.

B) The workers of LA PRENSA said they already signed their own letter.

C) The Higher Council of Private Enterprise announced that it signed its own letter.

D) Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, noted that if Sandino said, "The sovereignty of a nation is not discussed, it is defended with weapons in hand," then why gather signatures?

F) [As published] The people in the street say it is contemptible to stretch out one's hand asking for aid from the enemy and insult him by demanding more aid.

G) The democratic political parties are remaining silent and this can be taken as disagreement, but why aren't they saying anything? It is the duty of any party to express its view regarding the country's problems which concern everybody in the community.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DELEGATION TO MEXICO

PA062235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today announced the members of the delegation that will visit Mexico at the invitation of President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government junta, and is made up of Ministers Haroldo Montealegre, Carlos Zarruk, Samuel Santos, Carlos Tunnerman and Miguel Ernesto Vigil and Salvador Mayorga, deputy minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

In Mexico, the Nicaraguan delegation will meet with President Lopez Portillo and Mexican Government officials. It was also reported that economic, social and educational cooperation agreements will be signed with the Mexican Government.

JUNTA MEMBER DENIES TRAINING OF ETA GUERRILLAS

PA060205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2229 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Managua, 4 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramírez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta, today denied that guerrillas of the Basque separatist movement ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] are training in Nicaraguan territory.

Replying to a question from ACAN-EFE, Ramirez Mercado described reports to this effect that were published over the weekend by the newspaper ABC and the magazine CAMBIO 16 as "fantasies." Ramirez Mercado said that it is a "fantasy of those newspapers because the conduct and the laws of Nicaragua prevent the training of any kind of armed group in national territory."

"This is different from what occurs in the United States where the laws permit the training of armed individuals who are hostile to other countries," Ramirez Mercado added. The Nicaraguan junta member noted that this is the case of the "Somozist criminals who are training near Miami."

"It would be well to see the impact that the training of ETA, Salvadoran or Guatemalan guerrillas on public or private properties in Nicaragua would have. This logically does not occur here in any way because we keep our word," Ramirez Mercado said.

According to reports from Madrid, Police Commissioner Manuel Ballesteros told Spanish news media that the ETA guerrillas "are currently training in El Salvador and Nicaragua."

GOVERNMENT SAYS SOVIET WHEAT TO ARRIVE 18 MAY

PA062236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Communique No 12. The Directorate of Information and Press of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction informs the people of Nicaragua that in a letter dated 4 May, National Dignity Day, Companero USSR Ambassador German Shlyapnikov informed Companero Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, that 13,000 tons of wheat will arrive in the port of Corinto on board the ship Aleksander Vermishev.

The shipment will arrive in Nicaragua on 18 May. This represents 65 percent of the 20,000 tons of wheat donated to our people by the Soviet Government and people. The ambassador also said that the remaining 7,000 tons will arrive at the end of this month.

Free Nicaragua, Directorate of Information and Press of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

U.S. SAID AGAINST PLANS TO IMPORT CUBAN CATTLE

PA051649 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2237 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Managua, 4 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, Commander Jaime Wheelock, said today, Monday, that the U.S. Government "is worried" over Nicaragua's plans to import cattle from Cuba.

Asked if it was true that the American Government was taking measures to close the beef market to Nicaragua, Jaime Wheelock disclosed that the American ambassador to Nicaragua, Lawrence Pezzullo, visited him 2 weeks ago to talk about this subject.

He said that Ambassador Pezzullo came to the meeting accompanied by U.S. experts who are conducting programs in the "Darien Gap" area (Colombian-Panamanian border) to prevent foot-and-mouth disease from reaching Central America from South America.

He said that the American ambassador did in fact voice concern over Nicaraguan plans to import 4,000 heifers to promote milk production in Nicaragua. The minister said that the ambassador and the experts who visited him did not provide any evidence that there is any hoof-and-mouth disease in Cuba.

Wheelock said that according to the Center of Studies of Hoof-and-Mouth Disease of Brazil, Cuba is not among the countries affected by that cattle disease.

The Nicaraguan minister said that Nicaragua is planning to pay $400 per heifer, which is a good price. He said that the heifers and pure-bred bulls will be distributed among the small and medium cattle farmers, as well as to the state.

Commander Wheelock said that despite everything, this is not a technical problem but a political one because the United States does not want Nicaragua to intensify economic relations with Cuba. "One can see the sword of the empire over the Nicaraguan economy," Wheelock said.

Answering other questions on the same topic, the minister did not specify whether Nicaragua is planning to carry out its plans to import the heifers from Cuba.

Bayardo Arce's Comments

PA061754 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 May (AFP)--Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist leadership, today announced Nicaragua's decision to import cattle from Cuba despite U.S. official warnings not to do so because of the danger of foot-and-mouth disease.

The decision, if confirmed officially, would seriously endanger the Nicaraguan beef export quota to the United States and would be another serious break in the trade relations between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments.

According to economic plans for 1981, Nicaragua was to slaughter 360,000 head of cattle. Some 60 million pounds of beef were to be exported to the United States. This would mean an income of about $42 million.

Arce announced the decision to buy Cuban cattle during the third meeting leading to a dialog between representatives of opposition groups and the Sandinist National Liberation Front on the country's economic and political situation. The Sandinist commander did not say if he was speaking officially, but he did not forbid publication of his statements.

Arce said that when U.S. Ambassador Pezzullo asked the Nicaraguan Government not to buy cattle from Cuba, the Nicaraguan leaders asked him for credit to buy cattle in the United States, but Pezzullo refused. Arce said, "Cuba opens its credit facilities to us, and we will bring cattle from Cuba because there is no evidence that there is foot-and-mouth disease there."

He said, "If foot-and-mouth disease breaks out in Nicaragua, it will be because the CIA brought it here, just like it did in Cuba." He added, "If this happens we will make sure that foot-and-mouth disease breaks out in the United States."

The Sandinist commander said that the United States, through the CIA, "is engaged in biological warfare against Cuba and has caused many outbreaks there."

Arce's statements were made at the same time that the cattlemen's association expressed open opposition to importing Cuban cattle.

FAGANIC Objection

PA060350 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Federation of Cattlemen's Association [FAGANIC] issued a communique this afternoon to express its view regarding the possible import of Cuban cattle.

The FAGANIC communique says that according to existing U.S. regulations, the countries which sell cattle to the United States must be on a list of countries free of foot-and-mouth disease and must not import cattle which could carry this disease with countries which are not in this list. The communique says that since Cuba is not in this list, importing cattle from Cuba could cause our country to be disqualified from exporting meat to the United States.

The communique adds that if the U.S. market is closed, the cattle sector--small, medium and large producers--would suffer great losses and our country would not receive a large amount of foreign exchange which is vital for our national reconstruction.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS INCENTIVES TO COTTONGROWERS

PA062239 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, met with cottongrower representatives Henry Dubon Cabrera, Eduardo Murgian and Roger Arguello today at noon at the government house. At the meeting, the representatives of the cottongrowers of Chinandega, Leon and the eastern part of the country were informed of a number of measures aimed at promoting the planting of cotton, which will hopefully encompass 150,000 manzanas during 1981-82.

Members of the National Union of Farmers and CAttlemen, who are part of the work force involved in the development of the Nicaraguan farmland, also participated in the meeting.

Among the incentives to plant more cotton this year are 100-percent financing, bank loans and the derogation of the cotton export tax.

UNAG OFFICIAL SEES NEED TO EXPAND AGRARIAN REFORM

PA291754 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] After consolidating its organization, one of the essential immediate tasks of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] will be to expand the agrarian reform jointly with the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry. Manuel Mairena, member of the UNAG national council, said the immediate tasks include strengthening the organization of the cooperatives, signing up the small and medium producers who haven't joined UNAG and achieving the various demands of the producers.

Explaining the program of the small and medium producers, Mairena said one of the most important tasks is to expand the agrarian reform with the support of the Agricultural Development and Agarian Reform Ministry. In this phase this means granting idle lands to producers without land. They should be granted not only the idle land held by the ministry but also the idle land held by the private sector, the landowners. We are studying this phase of the agrarian reform carefully, he added.

Mairena said the land problem in Nicaragua is complex adding that in order to expand agrarian reform one must first identify the landowners' idle land.

CUBAN, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS UN BODY

FL052147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Maria de los Angeles Rodriguez, Cuba's representative to the UN Economic-Social Council meeting, has noted that imperialism is guilty of flagrant violations of human rights and that this is confirmed by the present situation in El Salvador. She added that the Salvadoran people are victims of the genocide being supported by the imperialist forces, which also back up bloody repressions in Guatemala and Chile.

During the meeting of the UN Economic-Social Council, the USSR representative, (B. Sofinskiy), stated that the UN bodies' agreements, including those of the UN Human Rights Commission, are being ignored by Western countries, above all the United States. He stressed that it is no secret that the Western states are attempting to use the human rights issue to undermine detente.

PUERTO RICO'S MARI BRAS ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL051052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, has arrived in Cuba in response to an invitation of our party. Manuel Pineiro Lozada, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its America Department, was at the airport to receive the delegation. Mari Bras will remain in our country several days during which he will hold various meetings and will visit places of interest.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI VISIT

FL061215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations and member of the party Central Committee, yesterday afternoon left for New Delhi. A meeting of the four ministers' group appointed by the Nonaligned Movement to try to help find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict will be held in the Indian capital on 8 May. The group is formed by Cuba, India, Palestine Liberation Organization and Zambia. It will later visit Tehran and Baghdad. Minister Malmierca is accompanied by Foreign Ministry Directors Arturo Barber and Giraldo Mazola and other officials.

BRIEFS

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN ANGOLA--The Cuban construction enterprise will build 2,140 housing units in the fraternal Republic of Angola. This is established by contracts signed in Havana by Sabino Castaneda, director of the Cuban enterprise; and (Augusta Mateus Lopes Rosas), official of the Angolan Construction Ministry. Levi Farah, Cuban Government minister in charge of construction overseas; (Santos Fonseca), Angolan deputy minister of construction; and other officials attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 81 FL]

CARICOM EXPERTS NOTE NEED FOR COOPERATION

FL041233 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Havana, Cuba, 2 May (CANA)--Regional experts studying the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) have agreed that it will require strong political will and determined close cooperation to see the integration movement through the diffficulties of the 1980s.

CARICOM, established among the English-speaking regional states in 1973, has virtually limped along in recent years, partly due to the effects of the global economic crisis, and partly to problems generated within.

Last year, as the movement's critics forecast its demise, the Council of Ministers mandated the experts to study CARICOM closely and come up with a strategy that might ensure survival and success. Their report is now with the governments, and within it are raised issues critical to CARICOM [word indistinct] as a group of underdeveloped countries, and vulnerable to the impact of the world economic system--issues not unrelated to those discussed here this week at the conference of the Association of Third World Economists.

Central to the study were critical financial and payments problems, regional action for developing industries, exploiting natural resources, expanding agriculture, tourism, sea and air transport, energy, and a coordinated policy towards non-CARICOM countries.

Chaired by Caribbean Development Bank President William Demas, the experts were Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, Nobel Prize-winner Sir Arthur Lewis, UN Deputy Administrator Arthur Brown, UNCTAD's Deputy Secretary General Alister McIntyre, UNESCO's Caribbean Director Silbourne Clarke, ACP Deputy Secretary General Edwin Carrington, ECCM Executive Director Charlesworth Edwards, Vaughan Lewis of the UWIS Institute of Social and Economic Research, Charles Skeete, Regional executive director, IDB, and CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King.

Informed sources said the report underscores the difficulty involved in trying to find a path of genuine economic growth and social advancement in the conditions of this decade. Such would require unprecedented efforts at [word indistinct] by the Caribbean people, it stressed. The experts noted however that the integration movement, in spite of its many serious shortcomings, was the only viable option available. But they felt that CARICOM needed a fresh affirmation of political and popular will to, as it were, "fire the furnace" for its development.

A new public dialogue, both within and among CARICOM member states, was essential, and the result of that could be a coming together at the political summit to reach understanding on a strategy for the effective implementation of the CARICOM treaty in the 1980s. CARICOM had in fact failed to live up to the great hopes and expectations to which its establishment had given rise, the experts reasoned, and thus had suffered a serious loss of faith and hope by the regional public and the international community.

It was emphasised, the sources said, that the problems in the Caribbean and at the international level, both demand a fresh commitment to, and indicate an increased role for, CARICOM. There was, additionally, an urgent need for renewal of confidence in the regional movement itself. That more than anything was the supreme political task for the leadership at all levels, the experts felt, for it was only with such effective leadership would the measures they have identified for "healing" CARICOM have a fair chance of success.

Thus, it is a particularly heavy responsibility that falls on the heads of government, who in conference are the supreme organ of the community. It was noted by the experts, the sources related, that in an even more fundamental sense the heads were the custodian of the promises that CARICOM's founding charter--the Treaty of Chaguaramas-- made to the people of the Caribbean.

Since the community was established eight years ago, the heads have had only three meetings, the last real summit being in December 1975. The point was made that of the 12 (twelve) current heads of government, eight have never met at the summit, and the experts said they did not believe that the community could altogether avoid impairment "from so protracted a process of abstinence at the highest political level."

Though declining to disclose the specific recommendations sent to government by the experts, the sources said they identified a need for a more intensified and concerted development effort, with special attention towards increasing greater coordination and cooperation through joint efforts and coordination of external economic relations. The importance the experts attached to both was because of the urgent need for accelerated economic development against a background of continuing difficulties in the international economic situation.

The sources added that there is a strong reminder in the report that the Caribbean is not impoverished. In fact, its resource endowment could be considered considerable for a people of just 5 million. There is reasonably good agricultural land in most of the countries, in spite of mountainous terrain in some, good livestock potential in places such as Guyana, Belize, and Jamaica, good geographic location in terms of tourism, hemispheric and world trade, environment and beach resources highly attractive to visitors, abundant supplies of fish and shrimp off the coast of many members, good forestry in at least six of the states.

There are also significant supplies of oil and natural gas: Trinidad and Tobago is a major (in CARICOM terms) producer, Barbados too produces some, Guyana has had encouraging signs, and others are searching. There are also reserves of limestone and chemical lime for making cement and caustic soda, and the basis of other industries for the construction sector. There is too, it was pointed out, vast hydroelectirc potential.

CARICOM knows what its resources are, and where they are. Extensive studies have been completed over the years, setting the stage for serious regional efforts to cooperate and advance. The political resolve is required to give the integration movement cohesion and solidarity, and so provide the region's people and the world with tangible manifestations of what CARICOM can do concretely.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING OIL DEAL WITH MEXICO

FLO61232 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Negotiations are under way between representatives of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum Company [Pemex] and the Bahamas. When completed, the oil spigots of Mexico--now the world's fifth largest producer of that precious commodity--could be turned on in the Bahamas. (Olen Williams) tells us in this report that the negotiations are a carry-over of the San Jose Agreement in 1980 and preliminary negotiations were started by Prime Minister The Right Honorable Lynden Pindling when on a state visit to the Central American republic earlier this year.

[Begin recording] The delegation headed by [Pemex director] Dr Jorge Diaz Serrano touched down at the Nassau international airport at (?1231). It was greeted by the Mexican consul to the Bahamas, Senor Augustin Barrios Gomez, and the Bahamas minister of state [in the Prime Minister's Office] the Honorable Alfred Maycock. Senor Gomez told ZNS News that his government is prepared to take on the Bahamas as a signatory to the San Jose Agreement signed in Costa Rica by Mexico and Venezuela between several other developing countries in 1980. [end recording]

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES WARNS NATION ABOUT PLOTS

FL052355 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today called on Dominicans to remain vigilant in light of recent attempts to topple her administration. The prime minister's call was made during a 15-minute national radio address to report that the U.S. FBI had arrested 10 alleged mercenaries said to have been (?ready to invade) the island.

Dominica police last March detained eight people alleged to be involved in a plot to topple the government. Among them was former Prime Minister Patrick John and the commander of the disbanded defense force, Major Frederick Newton.

In her radio address Miss Charles warned that those involved in (?related) plots would receive the full severity of the law.

GRENADA

BISHOP BLAMES UNITED STATES FOR UNREST IN REGION

FL302038 Bridgetown CANA in English 1957 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 30 Apr (CANA)--The Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that the Latin American region, and in particular Central America, is presently among the major theaters of worldwide conflict. Mr Bishop told reporters here last night that Latin America was in such a precarious position because of its proximity to the United States. "Whatever conflict is taking place in that part of the world must have tremendous relevance for the general question of peaceful coexistence in the world," he noted.

The Grenadian leader was here to attend a 1-day meeting of Socialist International. The meeting, which ended last night, discussed among other things, East-West relations and the situation in Central America.

Mr Bishop said that El Salvador was "basically, a mirror of the potential and the reality in the region and the world of destructive development." "It is, basically, a microcosm of what was happening in the region as a whole, or what could happen," he said.

Mr Bishop charged that "the rhetoric, talk, and actual policy" of the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan was posing an even greater threat to peace in Latin America. He also said that Washington was trying to be "the policeman of the world," regardless of world opinion. "The Reagan administration is unrealistically deciding, as part of this overall policy, to bring all forms of pressure to reshape the world after its own image and likeness.

"We in Grenada are getting extremely concerned about the fact that a lot of the talk and rhetoric from the preinauguration days, and the suggestions made in different policy papers are now becoming a reality," Mr Bishop added. In this regard, Mr Bishop charged that the United States was now increasing its military aid to countries such as South Korea, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Middle East. He also said that Washington had reopened discussions with Chile on the possibility of supplying arms to the junta, and was presently pouring more military aid into the eastern Caribbean.

BISHOP APPEALS FOR SOCIALIST SUPPORT

FL301730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, 30 Apr (CANA)--Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) has said that the United States was not responding favorably to requests to improve relations between the two countries. The NJM came to power in an armed coup on 13 March 1979, ousting the administration of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

An official statement here today said that the NJM position was outlined to a number of participants at a meeting of Socialist International which ended in the Netherlands last night. The NJM was represented at the meeting by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The statement alleged that the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan "was planning a destructive blow on little Grenada...our party is convinced that the dangers to our people are real."

Bishop's statement to the conference continued: "In this critical hour, our party requests the following acts and solidarity from our brother parties:

(1) Exchange visits and the general strengthening of party-to-party ties.

(2) Support for the Grenada revolution through your party newsletter, the media, and elsewhere, to better inform others of the revolution in its present difficulties.

(3) Arranging tours of Grenada for solidarity purposes, as well as for the promotion of tourism expansion.

(4) To use your influence to assist the continuation and development of normal trade, economic and technical cooperation between your country and Grenada.

JAMAICA

SHEARER TERMS RELATIONS WITH HAITI 'CORDIAL'

FL302259 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 30 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer has described as "cordial" Jamaica's relations with its French speaking neighbor, Haiti. The issue of Jamaica's relations with Haiti was raised at an informal press briefing with the minister today, following reports of a visit to the island of Haitian first lady Michele Duvalier.

A release from the Haitian Ministry of Information said that the invitation for the 1-day visit had been delivered during a recent visit to that country by Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Neville Gallimore. The release also said that Jamaica would push Haiti's case for entry into the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Lome convention between the European Community (EEC) and a group of African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP] states. It has been disclosed that the visit by President Jean Claude's wife took place seven weeks ago--March 10.

Mr Shearer said there was a letter from Haiti indicating its desire to join the ACP group, but that no discussion of the application took place at the recent ACP ministers' meeting which Jamaica chaired. He said Haiti's application for CARICOM entry would be subject for a CARICOM heads of government meeting.

Jamaica had just accepted a Haitian application for placing an ambassador in this island--upgrading the previous level of the mission--but had no intention to reciprocate at this time, he added.

PRESS REPORTS CLAIM VENEZUELAN BORDER INCLUSION

FL271915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1903 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 27 Apr (CANA)--Guyana has been trying to clarify press reports that a Venezuelan minister and several youths recently entered the disputed western Essequibo region (?without) permission from the authorities here, the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper reported. The CHRONICLE quoted a government spokesman here as saying that Guyana had asked its embassy in Caracas to find out whether or not the newspaper DIARIO DE CARACAS was accurate.

The Guyanese Embassy had been instructed to direct "certain pertinent questions" to the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the local paper quoted the spokesman as saying.

Venezuela has a long-standing claim to the area. The two countries have had discussions on the issue but have made no headway towards a settlement.

It was alleged that Venezuela's youth affairs minister, Charles Brewer Carias, took 50 youths from a (?farm) program to the Essequibo region around Easter.

The CHRONICLE said neither the Foreign Ministry here nor the Guyanese Embassy in Caracas was in a position to "advise how much credence should be given" to the report. The CHRONICLE quoted the spokesman here as saying that if "the violation did take place... then it would represent an act of provocation by a bigger neighboring country such as has not been seen in these parts for a long time."

VENEZUELAN CLAIM OF SHOOTING INCIDENTS DENIED

FL300146 Bridgetown CANA in English 0105 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 28 Apr (CANA)--The Guyana Government today denied claims by the Venezuelan Government that its (Venezuela's) troops were fired upon earlier this month from the Guyana side of its border. The Guyana Government said the claims were "totally without foundation."

According to the Foreign Ministry here, it received a formal note from the Venezuelan Embassy in Georgetown protesting two alleged shooting incidents along the border on 7 and 8 April. The ministry said the Venezuelans claimed that shots were fired from the Guyana side at a Venezuelan National Guard border post on 7 April, and the next day several shots were fired at a Venezuelan boat carrying two National Guards. "The Government of Guyana has found these allegations to be totally without foundation," the ministry said.

Guyana is also questioning the accuracy of Venezuelan press reports on plans for a Venezuelan Government minister to lead an expedition of Venezuelan youths across the frontier between the two countries. The ministry said that from reports in the Venezuelan [words indistinct] young Venezuelans across the frontier between Guyana and Venezuela in the Baramita area of western Guyana."

It referred to an earlier report of a Venezuelan minister leading 50 youths into Guyana recently and said it had requested clarification from the Venezuelan ambassador here on the accuracy of these reports.

According to the ministry it "pointed out that any action by Venezuelan citizens to enter Guyana illegally and to violate the frontier was fraught with grave danger and, if pursued, could have dire consequences of far reaching (?nature)."

Venezuela's renewed claim to about 5/8 of Guyana has become the major public issue in the state media here and is the theme for current "May-week" observances which end here on Friday when President Forbes Burnham is scheduled to address a mass rally in the city.

BURNHAM ACCUSES VENEZUELA OF 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

FL021513 Bridgetown CANA in English 1418 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 May (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has warned Venezuela against resorting to any "adventurism" in its claim to five-eights of this republic and declared that Guyana was "not without friends."

He told a May Day rally at the city's national park that Guyana was faced with "a strange phenomenon of "recolonization" from certain circles in Venezuela, but said he was convinced "we can stand up to them alone and with our friends." The president accused Venezuela of commiting "economic aggression" against Guyana and alleged "they have sought to use their perceived influence in international circles to block any loans, grants and arragements calculated to bring about development in Essequibo region (being claimed by Venezuela. They are talking about a new colonialism. They are not interested in people, they are interested in land," Burnham contended and claimed the current Venezuelan attitude to Guyana parallelled the principles of "ancient imperialists" and the Spanish conquistadores.

The Venezuelan claim, he said, was also "an attempt at robbing us of our birthright" and declared, "they (are) powerful, but comrades, they shall not pass." Burnham claimed too it was significant that the claim had again risen when Guyana was intensifying its search for oil in the southern Rupununi Region, part of the territory being claimed.

BURNHAM OPENS CONFERENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

FL011531 Bridgetown CANA in English 1517 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 1 May (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham has advocated the convening of a special money-pledging conference to help speed up independence for Namibia and pledged 250,000 dollars (1 Guy dollar: 39 cents U.S.) from Guyana in anticipation of such a conference. Burnham also advocated that the United Nations and Non-aligned Movement be asked to "set a final date" for the independence of Namibia and suggested the establishment by the international community of institutions to train Namibians to run their country after independence. Burnham's calls came here as he formally declared open a 4-day international forum on the liberation of southern Africa. The forum is being sponsored by the Guyana Government and the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace under the theme "towards the liberation of southern Africa." Representatives of the so-called frontline states, the Organization of African Unity, Cuba and other Caribbean states are attending the conference.

Burnham declared that "action and not my words" were now demanded for the liberation of southern Africa and said the forum should make the necessary decisions that would speed up this process. He reiterated his government's condemnation of the apartheid regime in South Africa describing it as a dying lion and declared "what we need is the political will and unity to make the final thrust." The president also pledged his government's backing for any United Nations measures, including economic sanctions, to bring down the white-ruled apartheid system in South Africa. The fabric of apartheid in South Africa was weakening, he said and added that South Africa must be made to understand "the mind cannot be fettered--(and) freedom cannot be indefinitely delayed." He referred to what he said were "grave signs" that South Africa was being actively assisted in building nuclear capabilities for aggressive purposes and said South Africa might attempt to use these to try to thwart the "march of freedom."

According to Burnham, South Africa and "her backers would have to be impressed of the futility of these attempts." He said he hoped the forum will underline the "imperatives" for the immediate independence of Namibia and the end of apartheid in South Africa. Burnham said the liberation of southern Africa had always been a critical theme in Guyana's foreign policy and eclared, "Their cause is our cause. Their victory will be our victory."

SURINAME

NAARENDORP COMMENTS ON REGIONAL FOREIGN RELATIONS

FL301914 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 30 Apr (CANA)--Suriname's Foreign Minister, Dr Harvey Naarendorp, has emphasized here in a foreign policy statement that his government wants closer relations with the countries of the Caribbean, which should get together and work out their own destinies. In a related comment, he restated Suriname's claim to 6,000 square miles of land now within Guyana's boundaries. Dr Naarendorp's statement, released by the National Information Service here, described as a pity a number of developments in the Caribbean that he said could lead the region into the cold war and which could have serious implications. "Suriname is looking at these developments carefully because she sees no reason why countries in the Caribbean basin must be involved in any hostile bloc formation," the minister said.

Dr Naarendorp declared: "We must grow towards each other by cooperating to form a bloc to promote better conditions for our peoples. We must also intensify our cooperation in technological and economic areas instead of involving ourselves in hostile bloc formations." The minister said Suriname would do everything possible to maintain the Caribbean area as a zone of peace.

"We must be vigilant because there are countries which will use animosity between states for their own exploitation," he said. Suriname considered that there should be peaceful solutions between Third World countries, and differences should not be allowed to get into the area of conflicts. "This is Suriname's position regarding the Caribbean as a whole, the Third World and other countries beyond the region.

The areas for cooperation in the Caribbean were too numerous to mention, the minister said, adding that the region could take a leaf out of the book of Europe which was cooperating within a community for the benefit of their peoples. "We in this region can do the same thing," he said.

In referring to the border problem with Guyana, Naarendorp said his country had not changed its position regarding the area it claims, but that did not mean "we will wage war with Guyana." He said Suriname and Guyana had decided to stick to agreements reached in the disputed area and that both countries will avoid engaging in any activities in that area until a satisfactory solution was reached through dialogue. On whether both countries could jointly develop the disputed area, the foreign minister said that Suriname and Guyana did not have enough information on the development possibilities of the area. He added that in later discussions with Guyana, Suriname will strive for information regarding exploitation of the area through cooperation.

The minister said Suriname was a supporter of peace but that did not mean recapitulation or that it did not have a stand-point. Suriname believes that the area belongs to her and we stick to that position, but it does not mean we will wage war with Guyana. "On the contrary, we will always strive to find a practical solution in complete cooperation on the basis of joint interests."

Suriname intends to hold discussions also with France with which it is in dispute over a piece of land in south-eastern Suriname. Discussions could have been held a long time ago with the two countries, but technical issues were involved and talks must proceed to determine the boundaries according to international customs, with agreements reached on the norms of international law.

On continuing problems with Guyana regarding fishing in the 200-mile economic zone and the Corentyne River he said: "I think that Guyana and Suriname share the same views and it is better for the two countries to cooperate on the fisheries issues to protect their economic zones since both countries do not have enough fleet to fully [word indistinct]."

There was every reason to cooperate on this issue also. Otherwise it will mean that while the two countries would be busy fighting over the situation, factory ships from Japan and the United States will be exhausting the fish in the waters of the two countries.

Asked why the ministers remarks were being released at this time, a spokesman for the National Information Service said there was no ulterior motive.

Guyana and Venezuela are currently in a renewed phase of an old quarrel over Venezuela's claim to five-eighths of Guyana's 215,000 square kilometres.

MILITARY REGIME TO CONTINUE ON 'PATH TO SOCIALISM'

FL011924 Bridgetown CANA in English 1904 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 1 May (CANA)--Military leaders here today said they will keep Suriname on a path to socialism, and announced a decision for the establishment of a national front for liberation and development.

The front is to incorporate all existing political parties and functional civil groups, such as the churches, women's and youth groups and other organizations. Grassroots involvement in shaping Suriname's future will be emphasized, and the next year will be spent on preparation of a constitution which will go to a referendum next May.

The National Military Council (NMC) said in its May Day declaration that the timetable for elections would be decided after the referendum next year and promulgation of a new constitution.

Suriname has been under military rule, with day-to-day administration in the hands of a civilian cabinet, since last year following the armed overthrow of the government of Prime Minister Henk Arron by a group of dissident sergeants. Arron, released from custody a few months ago because of ill health, is under house arrest, and special courts to try him and other officials of his administration will resume their sessions next week.

The military council said that in evaluating and analyzing the past year's performance, it was fairly satisfied, and it expressed gratitude to all sections of the society. The course ahead would be on the basis of a new manifesto setting out a program for the revolutionary leadership and the foundation for the republic's political and economic development, in the short and long term. The time had come for the creation of one broad political front in which all the people will participate in a democratic way. The purpose of such a front was to democratize the revolution, the council said, for the military had no intention to monopolize the people's revolution.

Eighty-two neighborhood committees had already been established around the country. More will come into being. Under the restructuring envisaged, such committees will select representatives for district councils, and these in turn will select district deputies for a national parliament.

Other organs within the structure include an advisory council comprising the president, three military and three civilian leaders; a national security council, the cabinet, a national information service.

A virtually new cabinet is expected, for vacancies there are many, with five members having been sacked this week, to take to 16 the number of ministers changed since the revolution.

No Nationalizations Planned

FL021826 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 2 May (CANA)--The military-led Suriname Government has again said it will not nationalize foreign companies in the major sectors of the economy.

But it will press for much greater participation, according to army chief-of-staff, Major Daysi Bouterse, without indicating the extent of the participation intended. Bouterse, virtually the strongman in this politically unsettled South American republic, was presenting a new political and economic manifesto at a public rally here yesterday. There is to be a new economic order in Suriname, he declared, based on socialist policies, but emphasized it would not mean nationalization.

Bauxite, mined and refined by American and Dutch multinationals, are the major foreign exchange earner.

In a statement late April to secondary school students, Bouterse had made the point that the government could not sell the products from the bauxite industry on the street, apparently to emphasize it may be folly to nationalize and jeopardize existing markets.

With government's greater participation in economic activities, the emphasis will be placed on increased production, especially in agriculture, Major Bouterse told the May Day rally. Dependence on imports must be reduced, and export earnings increased. He stressed also that while the new manifesto was socialist in content, it would have very little meaning without the cooperation of the people.

Other speakers, including President Henk Chi-A-Sen and chairman of the National Military Council, Lieutenant Iwan Graanoost, explained the structural changes being made.

Lt Iwan Graanoost said that if the new economic order in Suriname were to become a reality there must be a persistent struggle against neocolonialism and the stranglehold of the capitalist system on the country.

They all gave the assurance that because Suriname had a tradition of democracy, every effort would be made to involve all sections of the community in the transformation.

Mr Michael Naarendorp, among the persons jailed last August as leftwing plotters against the government, but then released and rehabilitated, called in his speech to the rally for solidarity with the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The military leaders have virtually ordered the establishment of a national front for liberation and development, involving all political parties and civic groups. The coming "year of transition" will see the preparation of a constitution, with grassroots participation, and this in May 1982 will go to a national referendum, allowing which a timetable for general elections will be decided. [as received]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISMISSES FOUR MORE MINISTERS

FL300117 Bridgetown CANA in English 0110 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 29 Apr (CANA)--Suriname's military government tonight announced the dismissal of four more of its ministers, taking to sixteen the number of cabinet ministers removed since the government came to power in a military coup last year.

The four were identified as: minister of agriculture and forestry, Albert Van Dijk; minister of development, Herman Adhin; junior minister for the army and police, Eddie Ruimveld; and lady-minister responsible for youth and sport, Mrs Nel Stadwiek-Kappel.

Their dismissal follows shortly after that of Mr Henk Illes who was minister of labor and public health.